

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/08/05 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100430001-6

HA 1943

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**SECRET**

26 February 1944

MEMORANDUM TO Maj Lt. William F. Eckhardt

SUBJECT: ORDERS

1. You are hereby authorized and directed to proceed to the destination indicated in your military orders, where you will report to the Chief, GID, for that Theatre of Operations. You are, thereafter, to act under the instructions of the Chief, GID for such Theatre.

O. Edward Duxton  
Assistant Director

APPROVED:

APPROVED:

William F. Davis, III  
Lt. Colonel, FA  
Chief, SO

J. H. Berliner  
Deputy Director, SO

Major Carl O. Hoffman  
FA Theatre Officer

**SECRET**

John P. O'Sullivan  
Myer Bureau, 1000  
125 Broadway  
New York, N. Y.

Dear General O'Sullivan:

In the absence of General O'Sullivan, I like to acknowledge your letter of 10 November 1954 requesting the John P. Harjes.

I am somewhat tardy in making an acknowledgment because we have used the past few days to determine whether there is a place in this organization for a man with the qualifications of Mr. Harjes. Unfortunately, it develops that our requirements are now confined almost solely to those who are already in the service, with the exception of a few highly trained specialists. We wish to thank you, however, for calling Mr. Harjes to our attention.

Very truly yours,

G. Edward Bunker  
Acting Director

John F. O'Keefe  
 Major General, USA, Retired  
 120 Broadway  
 New York, N. Y.

Dear General O'Keefe:

In the absence of General [redacted]  
 like to acknowledge your letter of 12 [redacted]  
 requesting Mr. John F. [redacted].

We searched hard in making an [redacted]  
 want because we have used the past few years in [redacted]  
 tigate whether there is a place in that [redacted]  
 for a man with the qualifications of Mr. [redacted]  
 fortunately, it develops that our requirements are [redacted]  
 confined almost solely to those who are [redacted]  
 service, with the exception of a few [redacted]  
 specialists. We wish to thank you, however, for [redacted]  
 ing Mr. Marjor to our attention.

Very truly yours,

G. Edward [redacted]  
 Acting Director



FORM 4001a

Date 22 Dec 45

To: Colonel Connely

We should like to refer to you the attached letter to General Donovan from Major General John F. O'Ryan, more or less in recommendation of a Mr. John F. Harjes. You will be interested in several of the aspects of Mr. Harjes career, as related by General O'Ryan.

This would seem to be a case where General Donovan, or, in his absence, Colonel Buxton, should reply to General O'Ryan's letter concerning any action or decision you may take.

*(Signature)*  
C.A. Harjes

*(Signature)*  
Office of the Secretariat

(9196)

Harjes / F. 13,277  
 O'Hagan / F

LOUCKS, O'RYAN & CULLEN  
 COUNSELLORS AT LAW  
 120 BROADWAY  
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

WM. HEWES LOUCKS  
 JOHN F. O'RYAN  
 WILLIAM J. CULLEN

LAURENCE LISS  
 CHARLES H. GEORGE

December 16, 1943.

Colonel William J. Donovan, Chief,  
 Office of Strategic Services,  
 Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

My dear Donovan,

I have been asked whether I would write you in respect to a young man named John F. Harjes who is a relative of the Harjes member of the firm of Morgan, Harjes Company in Paris, and with a view to the possibility of your using his services in relation to his special knowledge of French life, customs, habits, language, etc.

Harjes is thirty years of age. He was married a year to two ago and is now separated from his wife. He spent most of his life in France and England. I believe he was a student for some years at Cambridge University. I am unable to say whether he is a graduate. However, he speaks French like a native and apparently is as much or even more at home there than elsewhere.

He first came to my attention back in 1941 when I was the New York State Director of Civilian Defense. I do not recall who recommended him to me but I took him on in the then being organized Civilian Defense staff. At the time that I resigned following the completion of the state organization in the Spring of 1942, he was then an assistant to Major Gen. Thomas W. Darrah, Deputy Director of Civilian Defense for the Metropolitan area. Darrah is a recently retired officer of the Regular Army whom I had appointed to the Civilian Defense position.

Harjes speaks English with a decided English accent. He appeared to me to be quite intelligent. He is tall and presentable in appearance. General Darrah seems to think very well of him. I should think he would be capable of rendering service in countries where the French language is in use.

His habits seem to be correct, so far as I know. However, I know from the public press reports affecting the Lonegran murder case that Lonegran claimed to have stayed overnight at Harjes' apartment in New York City while Harjes was absent therefrom but with the latter's permission. What the significance if any there may be in connection with the incident, I do not know. My thought is that if you are in need of the services of this type of young man, it might be worthwhile to have his background and connections if any with Lonegran investigated in order to determine his character and worth before giving consideration to his employment.

He or his family apparently have substantial financial means and he has dependably, intelligently and loyally served with the Civilian Defense organization.

Sorry I see so little of you during these war days, but when the war is over I hope we will meet and under the very favorable circumstance of having two wars to fight over, we should enjoy the appropriate occasions for such discussions.

Sincerely yours,

  
JOHN F. O'RYAN.

JFOR:HF.

*(Waps Sen. W. Murray)*

HGAW/edj

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D C

**CONFIDENTIAL**

1 September, 1943

TO: General Wm. Donovan  
FROM: Commander H. Woolley  
SUBJECT: Cable #24 from Commander Vanderbilt

1. With reference to cable #24 from Commander Vanderbilt, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Hanley, USMC, is not Director of Training at Camp Pendleton. He is Director of Physical Training. He is in Washington but is leaving at 3:00 P.M. today on a trip, the nature of which was not given to me.

2. I believe that if we require anything from Pendleton we should obtain it from the Director of Training there or from Lieutenant-Colonel Lessing who is the operations officer.

3. Until it is possible to formulate any outline plans, it is difficult to proceed much further with this matter.

4. We are having lists prepared of first class swimmers.

5. I telephoned to Commander Vanderbilt in accordance with your instructions the other day and told him that you

**CONFIDENTIAL**

1 September, 1943

General Donovan

- 2 -

would like him to look into the possibilities of the use of San Onofre beach village.

6. I will report to you immediately before proceeding from here via New York to California in case you have any instructions for me.

*H.G.A. Woolley*

H.G.A. WOOLLEY  
Commander  
Chief, MA

To: MEMORANDUM:

Spoke to Mrs. Fenwick  
Told her there was nothing  
further we could do on this  
until the General's return  
EJR

Director's Office

(3308)

D86: 8/ 43

**CONFIDENTIAL**

To: Mr. Roy

File: Ogden Hammond attached

General gone away for a few weeks. We made a very careful effort to try to find a place for him in the organization and regret exceedingly that no opportunity is available at the present time.

When the General returns, in about 3 or four weeks the matter will be referred to him again. In the meantime if anything occurs to him, he will let you know, undoubtedly.

GEB

G. Edward Duxton  
Assistant Director

(12678)

*Handwritten:* 7/2, 1943  
*Stamp:* TERMINATING

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

**CONFIDENTIAL**

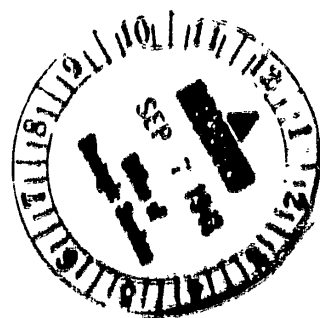
INTEROFFICE MEMO

DATE: 7 September 1943

TO Colonel G. Edward Duxton  
FROM Ensign E. J. Putzell, Jr.  
SUBJECT Ogden Hammond

1. You will note General Donovan's request, appended to Col. Bigelow's memorandum of 30 August 1943, in which he asks that we talk with Col. Oblensky to see if Mr. Hammond can be used in connection with the French Operational Groups.
2. Col. Oblensky has been contacted. Mr. Hammond was interviewed by Operational Groups and found to be physically unfit for Operational Groups because of his poor eyesight. I am informed that there are also other reasons why it is not deemed advisable to recruit him for OSS.
3. The entire file is attached for your information.

*Handwritten:* 7/2  
E. J. P., Jr.



**CONFIDENTIAL**



*Hammond, Ogden - 12, 5, 13*

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

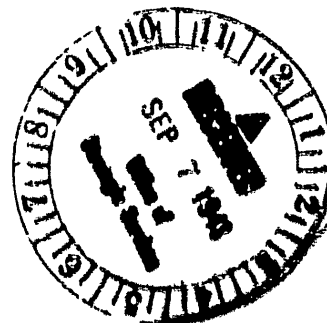
## INTEROFFICE MEMO

**CONFIDENTIAL**

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FROM: Ensign E. J. Putzell, Jr.  
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3. The entire file is attached for your information.

*E. J. P.*  
E. J. P., Jr.**CONFIDENTIAL**

Hammond, Ogden 12, 575

**CONFIDENTIAL**

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Major O. O. Deering  
 FROM: Lt. Colonel Edward L. Bigelow *ELB*  
 SUBJECT: Ogden Hammond

DATE: 30 August 1943

1. Subject was interviewed this morning for possible service with OSS. He was seen by Major Lovell of Operational Groups who felt that he was not suitable for their purposes. He was also interviewed by Major Sharp of SO who, by the way, knows Hammonds father. Major Sharp thought that his languages were not good enough for an agent and that for other purposes he was not just right. Another man in SO also saw him and came to the same conclusion.

2. In the back of all these men's minds was, of course, the fact that Hammond was dismissed from the State Department and also was discharged from the Army. These two occurrences are upsetting to any one hiring people to work under the pressure now existing, and it is natural to feel that a man who was unable to get along in those two organizations would likely cause difficulties here.

1/31- Major Deering

Talk with Lt. Prosser

**CONFIDENTIAL**

and see if he can  
 be put ... with French

Date 22 AUGUST

To: **MR. PUTZELL**

For your information:

I don't know whether the  
General is interested in this or  
whether Col. Bigelow has told him.

*[Handwritten signature]*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Office of the Secretary

(9139)

*Hammond Ogden T. 12,515*  
*Euler*

HEADQUARTERS  
OPERATIONAL GROUPS  
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 September 1943

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Subject: Ogden Haggerty Hammond, Jr.

To: Colonel Ellery C. Huntington, Jr.

1. Attached to this report you will find the results of Major Sharp's interview with Mr. Hammond. I personally interviewed Mr. Hammond and found that he was not suited for Operational Groups, the main reason being that his eyesight is 20-70.

2. Colonel Obolensky felt that these papers on Mr. Hammond and a report of our interviews should be forwarded to General Donovan. I am sending them to you first in order that you may know what action we took and be prepared to answer any questions, which the General should put to you.

*K. R. Kenerick*  
K. R. KENERICK  
LT. COL., CAC  
Commanding

*SCAT*

**CONFIDENTIAL**

The St. Regis  
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street  
New York

EXCLUSIVE OFFICE

August 26th., 1945

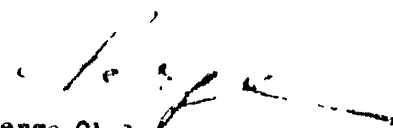
CONFIDENTIAL

Major Phillip Lovel  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Phil,

General Donovan has just asked me to try and help get Ogden Haggerty Hammond, Jr., into our units. The General thinks he would be very well suited to our work. I am enclosing his life history and a memorandum that he drew up on training films when he was at Plant Park, Tampa, Florida. These documents were handed to me by the General himself. He wants me also to see this thing through. I think you are the best man to handle it, with all your recruiting experience. The catch to the whole problem is that Ogden Hammond is being discharged from the Army - with an honourable discharge - on Friday, August the twenty-seventh. I wonder how we can go about it and what we can do. Hammond will be in Washington on Monday morning and will report to you in Q Building. I'll be there myself and we'll see what we can do. I'll ring you up about this tomorrow, Friday, morning.

Yours ever,

  
Serge Obolensky  
Lt.-Col.

CONFIDENTIAL

OGDEN HAGGERTY HAMMOND JR.

BORN SEPTEMBER 17, 1912

**CONFIDENTIAL**

EDUCATION.

Day school in New York, boarding school in Aiken, S.C.  
1924-1930 St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.  
1930-1933 Yale University. Specialized in languages, history, economics.  
Activities at school and college: editor of school magazine, and an editor of the Yale Lit; football, rowing, boxing, swimming.

MARRIED

Left Yale in Junior year to marry Edythe Sterling. Separated December 1937, divorce granted in Reno March 1938.

LANGUAGES

French-- very fluent, spoken since childhood.  
Italian-- not fluent, can understand and make self understood.  
Spanish-- very fluent, learned while father was Ambassador to Spain.  
German-- fluent, basic knowledge but vocabulary rusty from lack of practice.

Traveled repeatedly, using languages, through France, Spain, Austria, England, Germany and Italy, from 1922 until 1939.

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

1933-1936 Central Hanover Bank. General banking training, credit analysis.  
1936-1938 White, Weld and Co. Analyst.  
1938-1941 Diplomatic Service. (See below)  
1941-Sept. Worked for Mr. Ralph Budd, then Coordinator of Defense Transportation, on reorganization plan for subsidiary of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R.R. till job completed.  
1942-Jan. Assistant to Judge John Mack in newly reorganized General Aniline and Film Corp.  
1942-Mar. Judge Mack and entire board, including Hammond, resigned. (Mr. Homer Cummings knows details and will gladly amplify.)

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

1938 Studied for diplomatic service and passed examination among first ten in class of 700. (His mark 85, highest mark 89)  
1939 March-November, Vice-Consul in Vienna under Leland Morris. Issued visas.  
1939 November-February, Vice-Consul in Leipzig. Articles on German economics.  
1940 March-May, Foreign Service Officers Training School, Washington, DC  
1940 June, Assigned Division of Cultural Relations  
1940 August, Increase Salary

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

1940 October, Assistant Secretary of State, Adolph Berle requested resignation on two counts. One, a complete fabrication, charged that Hammond had imitated the President. This story was proven untrue by sworn witnesses, including the sister of the man who had invented the story.

The second count concerned an Austrian woman whom Hammond met in Vienna when she came to the consulate for a U.S. visa. She told Hammond that visas could be bought, and with Mr. Morris' permission, he investigated her allegations, uncovering some fraud.

Having received her visa, the woman asked Hammond to keep for her her grandfather's gold watch and \$100 both of which German regulations forbade her taking out of the country. Hammond was to return these to her whenever he came back to the U.S., and he did so, meeting her once immediately after his return. About six months later, Hammond was told by Mr. Berle that the woman was a spy and was asked to resign.

When Hammond brought proof of his innocence on both counts, Mr. Berle, changing the basis for his request, asked him to resign as being "temperamentally unsuited to the service". Hammond agreed provided that the charges be withdrawn. Mr. Berle refused either to press or withdraw the charges, and Hammond sued for fraud. In connection with this suit, Hammond saw the Austrian woman a second and third time, in the presence of his lawyer.

**MILITARY EXPERIENCE**

1942 December; With State Department permission, Hammond enlisted in the U.S. Army, was sent to Atlantic City.

1943 January; Sent to Army Air Force Officer Candidate School in Miami Beach, Florida.

" April; Completed O.C.S. course, but commission was withheld. Owing entirely to the conduct of a friend sent to Miami Beach by a superior officer, Hammond was brought before a Section Eight Board. This Board cleared him in an unanimous decision. (Mr. Hugh Cox, Assistant Attorney General, can give all details of this. A great friend of Hammond's he flew down to Miami and was interviewed by the Board) After the hearing, Lt. Col. Daniels, Chief of the Judge Advocate's Office in Miami Beach, said that Hammond might receive his commission at any time.

" June 9. Commission denied. Was sent to Plant Park, Tampa, Fla. as a Corporal.

" July 1. Assigned to Base Special Services, Drew Field, Tampa.  
August 21. On return from furlough, Hammond was given an honorable discharge under terms reading, "for the convenience of the government to release key figures in health, safety, and industry, or for reclassification of men over age...." section 10

**CONFIDENTIAL**

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, JCS  
 SUBJECT: Use of Training Films as Method of Teaching Foreign Languages  
 FROM: [illegible]  
 DATE: [illegible]

SUBJECT: Use of Training Films as Method of Teaching Foreign Languages

TO: Commanding Officer,  
 JAF Replacement Depot,  
 Miami Beach, Tampa, Florida.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

1. Suggest the use of films in order to acquire more rapidly and perfectly the proper accent and natural construction of foreign speech.
2. These films would be of value to the army specialized training program, to schools and colleges, and to all officers and enlisted men having dealings with natives in foreign lands. In connection with the latter the films could be shown for instance on shipboard thus saving valuable training time and relieving the monotony of the voyage.
3. The films, acted by clear speaking natives of the language to be taught, would be given in a series calculated to bring out the necessary vocabulary for the armed forces in foreign lands. Thus a scene would be shown in the harbor - in the mess hall, in shops, in the house, etc. The student would learn the words for the objects he uses or requires and the situation in which he might find himself. The films would be a portion only of the complete program. Prior to the showing of each film the student would be required to learn from a printed, or mimeographed, sheet the vocabulary subsequently used in the film. Common idiomatic expressions would be explained and the appropriate grammatical references would be given for the sentences used. After the showing of the film the student would be given a written examination and then the film would be shown again to imprint the matter more firmly in the mind of the student.
4. The films would teach large numbers of men simultaneously. Training films have proved in other fields to have been important aids to memory. The advantage of this method of teaching foreign languages over the recording (linguaphone or radio) method is that the student sees the object referred to as well as hearing the proper sound for it in another tongue. The advantage over the lecture method is first that larger numbers can be reached at the same time, second that the film insures a standard quality of instruction, third that the sentences and objects appear in their natural light and surroundings.
5. It must be remembered that it is not proposed to use films alone as a method, but as an aid. The average student under present methods acquires the accent of his professor, i.e., of one who generally not teaching his own language, dryly explaining grammatical rules. The vocabulary and grammatical principles acquired are generally used to illustrate grammatical principles rather than for practical use. Advanced students are often so ignorant of the ordinary means of expression that they cannot make themselves properly understood easily. Here the emphasis would be on practical vocabulary in an accent that can be understood rather than on grammatical perfection.

**CONFIDENTIAL**



4. A detailed study made by several agencies of material to be tested, and the manner in which it should be presented would be required. While the cost estimates of such a program are difficult to ascertain it is not believed that they would be excessive and, if measured by the probable benefits, would be extremely reasonable.

JOHN H. RABENOLD, JR.  
ATTORNEY  
GEN.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SS Form 2202

SECRET

FROM:

*Maj. Sharp*

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA .....

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd.		
1. <i>Col. Huntington</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	
2. <i>Col. [Signature]</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer designation should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

SECRET

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

**INTEROFFICE MEMO**

**TO:** Col. Ellery O. Huntington, Jr.  
**FROM:** Major George O. Sharp  
**SUBJECT:** Ogden Hammond, Jr.

**DATE:** August 30, 1943

Mr. Rives and I both interviewed Mr. Hammond this morning. While he speaks French and Spanish fluently, he does not, unfortunately, speak with the degree of proficiency which will be required to qualify him for operations of our kind, so I do not believe there is a place for him in our work.

*a/c.s.*

**SECRET**

(25)

20 September 1943

Mr. John F. Connors  
Stanley Steel Works  
Bridgeport, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Connors:

Your letter of 9 August has come to my attention for reply in the absence of General Donovan.

✓ It appears from your letter that you may be under a misapprehension as to General Donovan's relation to the War Department. As Director of OSS he is not connected with Army Intelligence or the Counter Intelligence Corps, both of which are under the War Department. Hence he is not in a position to expedite S/Sgt. Hayes' application along the lines you suggest.

Your letter has been called to the attention of the men in this organization who might find S/Sgt. Hayes' qualifications of interest, and if it appears that he may be suited for work with us, an effort will be made to secure an interview with him.

Yours very truly,

For the Director

O. C. Doering, Jr.,  
Major, A.S.,  
Chief Secretariat.

12, 232  
CMA 41535, J. 7**THE STANLEY WORKS****STEEL DIVISION**THE STANLEY WORKS  
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.  
AMERICAN LUBRICATING PLANT  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.STEEL MAKERS **STANLEY** SINCE 18711001 LAFAYETTE STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
310 PARK BUILDING  
WORCESTER, MASS.Gen. William J. Donovan,  
Army Intelligence Division,  
Washington, D. C.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

August 9, 1943.

Dear Bill:

This is not a plug for a friend, but rather a steer to you concerning the whereabouts of a young man doing his utmost to get into the Counter Intelligence Corps. S/Sgt. Robert E. Hayes, 659th School Squadron, Stewart Field, West Point, New York, Army #81142967 has applied for the Counter Intelligence Corps to Lt. Dillon, Base Intelligence Officer, Stewart Field, New York, and I hope that this notice to you assures that his application will reach the proper hands for a decision without an unnecessary delay.

Robert's father has been a business associate with me for many years, and I know the family intimately. Robert's background for this work seems perfect because he worked hard to get into F.B.I. work prior to the draft, but because he had had only two years of Law, the delay there precipitated enlistment a few days before his acceptance in the F.B.I. He wants this kind of work so much, that he has turned down, not one, but several opportunities for Officers Candidate School. I endorse him highly without qualification.

The characteristics of your activities in this war make you one difficult to follow, but I must understand my interest in your career in this one is as keen as the one before. The Anderson catastrophe was heartbreaking, and I was sorry indeed to have missed you at his funeral. Meaney is a good correspondent from his post at Ft. McAllister where he now has some customers for his concentration camp, but most unhappy to have had the age limit take him from Hawaii and the regiment. John Fetchner went back in uniform, but had to suffer with a physical disability, and I very nearly had him here with me on a war job. My activities here are almost wholly concerned with steels for small arms, but this in itself seems so puny. It was nice to learn about the new Rainbow Division, and I had hoped so much that you would take it. Too few of the old crowd, so it seems to me, have a share in this war to suit experience and ability.

I am doubly pleased to have had this opportunity of recommendation for a solid citizen such as S/Sgt. Hayes is, because it affords an opportunity to extend my usual warm regards.

Cordially,



J. F. Conners.

JFC:w

STANLEY STEEL

*Hayden, Sterling (C. 1000)*  
*Marine Corps Pens.*

May 26, 1945

From: The Director of Strategic Services.  
To: The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.  
Subject: Ed Lieut. Sterling Hayden, USMC - request  
for transfer of.

1. It is requested that Lieutenant Hayden who is now assigned to the Officers Training School, Marine Corps, Quantico, Virginia, be ordered to duty with the Office of Strategic Services.

2. Lieutenant Hayden has had experience and training which qualify him for an important assignment in the European Theater of Operations.

William J. Donovan.

Harris, Carroll T. 11, 435

x Clark, Leonard F.

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRET  
x Timperley, H. J.

April 29, 1943

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Brigadier General William J. Donovan

FROM: Captain Leonard F. Clark, SO, Far East

SUBJECT: Lieutenant Colonel Carroll T. Harris, San Francisco

1. Sir, during my recent recruiting trip with Lieutenant Fleischer to the West Coast in search of suitable Filipino personnel for SO operations, I called upon Colonel Harris and he asked me to inform you of the following:

2. That Mr. H. J. Timperley, Adviser, Ministry of Information, National Government of China, will be available for interview about May 1st and can be reached at the Chinese News Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York. Colonel Harris interviewed this gentleman approximately a month ago and believes that he will be able to shed many personal side lights on the Southwest Pacific Theatre of Operations.

3. Colonel Harris also asked me to inform you that recent developments on the West Coast would indicate strongly that there was an active movement afoot for the uniting of both the Military Intelligence Service and the Office of Naval Intelligence, into one service. He feels that if such a move is eventually crystallized that the Office of Strategic Services might be by-passed and left out of the picture.

NOTE: For security reasons Colonel Harris did not wish to transmit this information by mail or wire and asked me to mention that I had been his personal friend for a long time and that I had served under him in his MIS office in San Francisco.

*Leonard F. Clark*  
Captain Leonard F. Clark

Enclosure - A report on Current Trends in Australian Public Opinion and National Policy, by H. J. Timperley.

*Filed  
Australia  
x Timperley*

No Copies of this Memorandum were made.

*Samuel Tilden, Jr., Hol*  
*X Navy Dept. Personnel*

**Ref. No.**  
**Supers/705**

**May 12, 1948.**

**From:** The Director of Strategic Services.  
**To:** The Chief of Naval Personnel.  
**Via:** The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.  
**Subject:** Samuel Tilden Haff, Jr., CME/c, 705-55-55 - request for.

1. It is requested that Samuel Tilden Haff, Jr., Carpenters Mate Second Class, now on duty with the G. B. Marine Replacement Group, Camp Le Jeune, Hadnot Point, New River, North Carolina, be ordered to the Office of Strategic Services for duty.

2. Mr. Haff is known to have particular qualifications in electrical work and other types of construction in addition to being a good carpenters mate. He will be assigned to a special secret radio station being constructed in a foreign country under such urgent circumstances that certain equipment is being put into operation as soon as it is installed. Other apparatus and equipment requiring electrical and carpentering work will be added over a period of months requiring a man familiar enough with the work to permit operation and construction on the same premises.

**William J. Donovan.**

**SHB/bmk**



Mr. [unclear]  
[unclear]/[unclear]

April 27, 1943

From: The Director of Strategic Services.  
To: The Chief of Naval Personnel.  
Subject: Samuel Tilden Haff, Jr., Cdr./j. USN-50-10 -  
request for

1. It is requested that Samuel Tilden Haff, Jr.,  
Carpenter Mate Second Class, now on duty with the U. S.  
Marine Replacement Group, Camp Le Jeune, Parris Point,  
New River, North Carolina, be ordered to the Office of  
Strategic Services for duty.

William J. Donovan.

WJD

*Hanley, Lt. John 11,038*  
*X Navy Personnel*

March 20, 1943

**MEMORANDUM**

**FOR:** Chief, Bureau of Naval Personnel  
**Via:** Chief of Naval Operations  
**FROM:** Director of Strategic Services  
**SUBJECT:** Lieutenant John Hanley, USNR

1. It is respectfully requested that Lieutenant John Hanley, USNR, now assigned to duty with the Third Naval District, be assigned to duty with the Office of Strategic Services.

2. Lieutenant Hanley, by reason of his experience and special qualifications, is particularly qualified for a foreign assignment by this office, and if assigned here, it is contemplated that orders for foreign duty will be requested immediately upon the completion of a short training course in OSS Schools. His service abroad in connection with this assignment require close liaison with Naval Personnel of the United States and Allied Nations.

William J. Donovan  
Director

*Per. J. R. Murphy*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*Haefner, Robert J.*  
X State Dept.  
X IDC.

April 23, 1948

Mr. Robert J. Haefner  
175 West Broadway  
Winona, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Haefner:

✓ You are hereby authorized, subject to such instructions already given you, or which you may in the near future receive, to assume the responsibility for and the operation of the microfilming equipment maintained by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications in Lisbon, Portugal.

You will be administratively responsible to the chief of the Interdepartmental Committee's mission in Lisbon, who at the present is Mr. Ralph H. Garruthers.

You are instructed to report frequently and fully to this office on technical matters relating to the Interdepartmental Committee's microphotographic operations.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan  
Director

cc to:

Donovan  
Mygatt  
Haefner  
Kilgour

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

**CONFIDENTIAL**

*Haefner, Robert J. 10643*  
*X Stat. Dept.*  
*X IDC*

April 23, 1948

Mr. Robert J. Haefner  
175 West Broadway  
Winona, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Haefner:

✓ You are hereby authorized, subject to such instructions already given you, or which you may in the near future receive, to assume the responsibility for and the operation of the microfilming equipment maintained by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications in Lisbon, Portugal.

You will be administratively responsible to the chief of the Interdepartmental Committee's mission in Lisbon, who at the present is Mr. Ralph H. Carruthers.

You are instructed to report frequently and fully to this office on technical matters relating to the Interdepartmental Committee's microphotographic operations.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan  
Director

cc to:

Donovan  
Mygatt  
Haefner  
Kilgour

~~Haefner, Robert J. 10,645~~  
X State Dept.  
X IDC

• ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 3. 1943

In reply refer to  
FA

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Director of the Office of Strategic Services and acknowledges the receipt of a letter of January 28, 1943, from Mr. Kenneth Mygatt, Special Relations Officer, concerning payments to be made to Mr. Robert J. Haefner, Field Photographer at Lisbon.

The Department of State encloses in this connection a copy of its airgram No. A-281 of February 23, 1943 to the American Legation at Lisbon.

Enclosure:

Airgram No. A 281 of  
February 23, 1943 to  
Lisbon, Portugal

cc. Mygatt  
Lisbon  
Bureau  
Hush



February 23, 1943

AIRGRAM

PLAIN

No. A 281  
 Time 11:10 A.M.

AMERICAN LEGATION,  
 LISBON.

The Office of Strategic Services is sending Mr. Robert J. Haefner to Lisbon to serve as a Field Photographer for the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. Mr. Haefner will report to Mr. Ralph H. Carruthers at the Legation. He is expected to leave on about March 1, 1943.

You are authorized to make the following payments to Mr. Haefner:

1. For diem allowance at \$6 within and \$7 outside the United States to terminate upon his arrival at his post of duty, Lisbon.

2. Living and quarters allowance of \$124.80 per month, effective upon the date of his arrival.

3. All be reimbursed by OSS in accordance with their instructions for all payments to or on behalf of Mr. Haefner for duties in connection with the activities of

- 2 -

of the Interdepartmental Committee, in accordance with authorization contained in a letter from OSS dated February 12, 1943.

Mr. Haefner has been designated as an authorized certifying officer and bonded under public law 389 of December 29, 1941 (See Diplomatic serial 3574, September 11, 1942). You may honor vouchers certified by him in his official capacity.

HULL

GFS

PA: G:PS

2/18/43

RP

EU

A-S/3

White Copy

January 12, 1943

The Honorable  
G. Wendell Sher  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Sher:

This office desires to dispatch Mr. Robert F. Haefner, Senior Photographer, to Lisbon, Portugal, in connection with the activities of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications.

It will be appreciated if the Department of State will render such assistance as may be necessary to arrange for the payment of Mr. Haefner's travel expenses and quarters and living allowances through the State Department facilities in Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Haefner's per diem allowance will be \$5.00 within the continental limits of the United States and \$7.00 while traveling outside the United States to commence upon arrival at his post of duty, Lisbon, Portugal. Effective upon date of arrival at Lisbon, Mr. Haefner will be entitled to a quarters and living allowance of \$124.40 per month in accordance with Departmental Order No. 1123-1, dated January 13, 1943.

Mr. Haefner has been bonded as a Certifying Officer and, accordingly, any vouchers signed by him as Certifying Officer may be honored by the State Department representative in Lisbon, Portugal. Any payments made to or on behalf of this official while performing duties in connection with the activities of the Interdepartmental Committee will be reimbursed to the Department of State by this office on Standard Form 1080 in accordance with existing instructions. Mr. Haefner will depart from the United States on or about March 1, 1943.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan

KEWodring:vap

cc: Colonel Donovan  
Mr. Stacy  
Mr. Kilgour  
Mr. Woodring

Mr. Kimbel  
Mr. Opsata  
Mr. Haefner



Mr. William E. Hamilton  
The University Club  
1 West 64th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Before the Director's recent departure, he had received your letter of October 12, 1954, and had a survey made to determine whether any of our branches could make use of your abilities. Unfortunately, there seems to be no position open at the present time, but your record is being kept in our personnel files and we shall get in touch with you if there are any further developments.

Sincerely yours,

G. Edward Benton  
Acting Director

WANG: PATERSON

OS 5 FORM 3202

FROM:

SECRET

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

26691

Abcession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA **OCT 25 1943**

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd		
1. <i>Mr. Lincoln</i>		OCT 23	10-23	<i>[Signature]</i>	1 & 2 Please reply to Secretary <i>[Signature]</i>
2. <i>Mr. Green</i>		23/10	23/10	<i>[Signature]</i>	
3. <i>Mr. King</i> <i>de Sibson</i>			10/25	<i>[Signature]</i>	2 & 3 Please handle
4. <i>[Signature]</i>					<del>any interest in this</del>
5. <i>Mr. King</i>	1133	11/1		OK	
6. <i>MO-1</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	any interest, please No interest <i>[Signature]</i>
7. <i>Mr. Work</i>	2146			<i>[Signature]</i>	
8. <i>Mr. [Signature]</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	PWD has no use.
9. <i>KA</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	Interested? No (Please see 198A)
10. <i>Mr. Green</i>				<i>[Signature]</i>	
11. <i>Mr. de Sibson</i>					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
 For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

SECRET

OSS Form #202

**SECRET**

FROM:

## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Accession No. ....

Date Rec'd SA .....

*May de Salazar 11/10*

To	Room No.	Date		Officer's Initials	Comments
		Rec'd	Fwd'd		
1. <i>Secretariat</i>					<i>PWD has no interest Note other Navy ships</i>
<i>Bane</i>					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.  
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.  
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.  
 Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.  
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.  
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.  
 Officer Designations see separate sheet.

**SECRET**

*Handwritten: a/mirco to Mr. Vanderbilt 2/25/43*

*Hamilton William H. 10/16/43*

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON

October 16 1943

Brigadier General Wm. J. Donovan  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill :

I have a letter from Harry Hopkins  
suggesting that I get in touch with you for  
"employment".

Can I fit into your pattern ? I think you have on file  
my curriculum vita.

Yours,

*Bill*

University Club  
1 West 54th Street  
New York

MMH/aw

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Messrs. ~~Lincoln~~  
Shepardson  
Langer  
Murphy  
Krider  
Lt. Dolan  
Major Sears

FROM : The Secretariat

SUBJECT: Mr. William H. Hamilton

DATE: 22 October 1943

1. Could you ascertain whether your Branch or Section has any interest in employing Mr. William H. Hamilton, whose file is attached?

  
Charles A. Bane  
Lieut. (jg) USNR

Attachment

The University Club  
1 West 54th Street

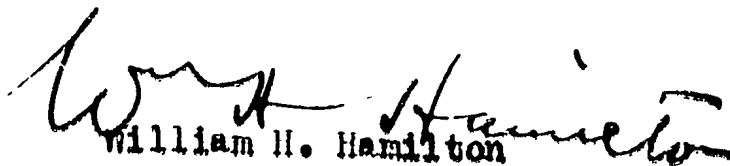
March 4, 1943

Dear Mr. Vanderbilt :

Thank you for your letter  
of February 27. I hope that you will  
keep my name before Colonel Donovan and if  
the occasion arises, call upon me.

You may recall our delightful  
dinner with Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at  
#640 when I had a very pleasant visit with  
you and your charming wife.

faithfully,

  
William H. Hamilton

Commander William H. Vanderbilt, USNR  
Office of Strategic Services  
Washington, D. C.

WHH/aw



February 23, 1950

Mr. William H. Hamilton  
The University Club  
1 West 34th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

Colonel Donovan has asked me to acknowledge your letter of February 23 with which you enclosed record of your experience. We do not have at this time any position in which we believe you would be interested but we will keep your record in our active file and if anything presents itself we will get in touch with you.

Sincerely,

William H. Vanderbilt  
Commander, USNR  
Deputy Director-Services

*W. H. V.*

The Ambulatory Club  
1 West 50th Street

Col. William J. Donovan  
Office of Strategic Supplies  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill :

In my endeavor  
to get into this man's war I meet the con-  
stant statement "you belong with Bill Dene-  
van".

You have the floor !

*Bill*

William H. Hamilton

February 23, 1943

*File  
WJH*

*TO  
Paul Vandenberg  
and office  
please*



**CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE LUXEMBOURG**  
**A NEW-YORK**

*Hamilton* 19627  
 11 EAST 87TH STREET  
 CABLE: "NOTLIMAIL," NEW YORK

Born November 29, 1892, Brooklyn, New York, son of William Henry Hamilton and Martha Stephenson Hamilton.

Educated in public schools, New York University (A.B.), New York Law School, and the University of Lausanne, Switzerland.

1911- 1913 - Reporter, New York Times and New York Herald ; accompanied Mr. Norman Hapgood (then editor of Harper's Weekly) on tour of Europe (1915), made special reports to Ambassador Page and Colonel House on the then current conditions in France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Poland. Returned to the United States in December, 1915, to join his regiment - 101st Cavalry, New York.

In December returned to Europe, via Norway and Sweden to Russia, in connection with Food Relief problems; remained in Russia during the Revolution making comprehensive survey of relief requirements. Returned to the United States in June 1917, enlisted in Aviation Corps (preliminary training at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas,) and assigned to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, as Lieutenant, Assistant Adjutant to Major General Walter H. Frank.

Proceeded overseas in July 1918, accompanying Major General John F. Curry and Major General John C. McDonnell, and engaged in combat service with First American Army at St. Mihiel and Argonne. Returned to United States in January 1919.

January 1919 entered Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Later became 2nd Vice President, was assigned to foreign service, primary duty to inspect industrial and utility organizations and trade possibilities in France, Spain, Belgium and Germany. From 1922 to 1939, fifty percent of time spent in European and Asiatic countries.

In 1931 originated barter of Brazilian coffee for American wheat (see article attached from Time Magazine.)

1931 - 7, negotiated, in London, purchase assets Sir Thomas J. Lipton tea properties in U.S.A. and Canada.

**CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE LUXEMBOURG**  
**A NEW-YORK**

**11 EAST 57TH STREET**  
**APARTMENT "NORTHMAN," NEW YORK**

-2.

**LANGUAGES** : French - fluently ; German - good ; Russian and Italian - fair. Taught French to American officers in the World War I.

1920 - 1928 - Made extensive exploratory trips through Europe and the Soviet Union with Samuel M. Vauclain, President, Baldwin Locomotive Works (father-in-law), Alexander Legge, President International Harvester Company, W. Averill Harriman, studying trade conditions and potentialities.

Four children by deceased wife, formerly Miss Constance Vauclain of Philadelphia, - three sons now in preparatory armed services.

William Carrington, U. of Penn.  
 Samuel Vauclain, Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.  
 Henriques Crawford, St. George's School, Newport, R. I.  
 Constance Vauclain, Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Va.

1934 - Married Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick of New Jersey.

Member of Council of New York University, 1930 - (list of members attached.)

President of Travelers' Aid Society 7 years.

Honorary Consul-General, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, at the request of the then Minister, the Hon. Hugh Gibson - 1934 -

High Commissioner representing Luxembourg, 1938 - 40 to New York World Fair.

Member of Board of Directors R.K.O. Radio Corporation - 6 years.

References attached.

Address : University Club  
 1 West Fifty Fourth Street  
 New York  
 Telephone : CIrcle 7 - 2 1 0 0

*Island 1947*

*Jim*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION  
224 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

February 18, 1943

Mr. James Murphy  
Office of Strategic Services  
25th & E. Sts. N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

I have talked to Mrs. Harrison several times by telephone. As soon as I get a chance, I shall call on her in Washington and see what we can do. Meanwhile, I have urged her to come in to our New York office anytime she is in town. The difficulty in this matter has been no lack of desire to show her every consideration, but the unhappy fact, with which we are all acquainted, that Washington and New York are still four hours away from each other.

Sincerely,

*Jr.*

Joseph Barnes

JB:mh

*Harrison, Leland, 2917*

February 10, 1943

Mr. Joseph Barnes  
Office of War Information  
270 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Joe:

Since talking to you regarding the desire of Mrs. Leland Harrison, I have had another conversation with her. I find that she does want to talk with you about the possibility of employment although she does not put it exactly that way. She puts it on the ground of wanting to be of service in short-wave broadcasting. She says that she has all the requirements for broadcasting in French, and has studied voice projection for some time under especially good teachers. In view of this I have done nothing further about making an appointment. It seems that she does want to see you in Washington. She lives at 2343 S Street, Northwest, and if you feel under these circumstances that you would be willing to see her and possibly turn her over to somebody else you might drop her a line at that address. I only feel that because she is the wife of Leland Harrison, who is doing a good job in Switzerland, that she might be entitled to consideration.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

**CONSULAT GENERAL DE LUXEMBOURG  
A NEW-YORK**

**11 EAST 57TH STREET  
CABIN "NOTTEMAZ," NEW YORK**

**COUNCIL OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY**

Philip A. Benson  
Nine DeKalb Avenue  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. George T. Bowdoin  
of J. P. Morgan & Company  
23 Wall Street

Dr. Samuel A. Brown  
75 East 88th Street

William W. Brush, Esquire  
Hotel Drake  
440 Park Avenue

Cass Canfield, Esquire  
Board of Economic Warfare  
Washington, D. C.

Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase  
Washington Square

Albert E. Gallatin, Esquire  
685 Park Avenue

Hon. Edwin L. Garvin  
County Courthouse  
Fulton & Jerusalem Sts.  
Brooklyn, New York

Arthur Butler Graham, Esquire  
116 Broadway

Orrin K. Judd, Esquire  
539 Eastern Parkway  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. Keith Kane, Esquire  
Executive Offices of the President  
Office of Facts and Figures  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Fred A. Kent  
Room 1807, 100 Broadway

Richard W. Lawrence, Esquire  
270 Madison Avenue

Robert Lehman, Esquire  
One William Street

Dr. John J. Loftus  
110 Livingston Street  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Lowry, Esquire  
650 Fifth Avenue

Commander James D. Mooney  
Bureau of Aeronautics  
Navy Department  
Washington, D. C.

Laurence G. Payson, Esquire  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York  
33 Liberty Street

Colonel Allan M. Pope  
100 Broadway

John E. Raasch, Esquire  
John Wanamaker  
704 Broadway

George M. Roosevelt, Esquire  
30 Pine Street

David Barnoff, Esquire  
RCA Building  
30 Rockefeller Plaza

John M. Schiff, Esquire (U.S.N.R. on  
52 William Street (foreign duty now)

Malcolm D. Simpson, Esquire  
23 Wall Street

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman  
520 Park Avenue

**CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE LUXEMBOURG  
A NEW-YORK**

-2. Council of New York University

**11 EAST 57TH STREET  
CABLE "NOTLIMAH," NEW YORK**

Peroy S. Straus, Esquire  
151 West 34th Street

Arthur S. Tuttle, Esquire  
101 Park Avenue

Benjamin Strong, Esquire  
43 Wall Street

Peroy S. Young, Esquire  
80 Park Place  
Newark

Dr. Homer R. Swift (to be on Council aft. Oct.)  
Rockefeller Institute Hospital  
York Avenue and 66th Street

New Jersey

On Leave : Lt. Barklie Henry  
31 Nassau Street

**REFERENCES**

**ALSO : --**

Hon. Herbert Hoover  
Hotel Waldorf Astoria  
New York

Henry R. Fletcher  
Newport  
Rhode Island

Bernard M. Baruch  
Carlton Hotel  
Washington, D. C.

Hugh Gibson  
of Herbert Hoover  
Hotel Waldorf Astoria

W. Averill Harriman  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

James C. Dunn  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

Hon. James W. Gerard  
40 Wall Street

Arthur Krook  
New York Times

Thomas J. Watson  
International Business Machines, Inc.  
590 Madison Avenue

Walter Lippmann  
New York Tribune

Ralph Dawson, Vice President  
Guaranty Trust Company  
Foreign Department  
140 Broadway

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid  
New York Tribune

Major General J.G. Harbord, U.S.A.  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
Washington, D. C.

*Hance William A. 10,504*  
*Japanese*  
*Translators*

February 18, 1948

Mr. William A. Hance  
 Head of Graduate Placement  
 Columbia University  
 New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hance:

Colonel Donovan has handed on to me your telegram of February 18th, saying that you would be able to make recommendations regarding Japanese translators if you had specifications as to salary, race requirements, etc.

May I say in this connection, that what we have envisaged here is the organization of a small group consisting, firstly of Chinese people who would not actually be members of our Staff but who would be working for us and under our direction. Thus far we have felt that it would probably be impracticable to have a similar group of people competent in the Japanese language, chiefly because of security considerations. However, if you happen to know of any Japanese or Japanese-Americans who are thoroughly qualified in the language and whom you regard as reliable, or if you happen to know of any competent Americans who happen to be available, I should very much appreciate your sending what data you have on to me.

I do not believe there would be any insurmountable difficulty in the way of salary classification if we were able to find suitable personnel for this work.

Thank you very much for the trouble you have

Sincerely yours,

William L. Langer  
 Director, Branch of  
 Research and Analysis

cc/Col. Donovan ✓  
 Mr. Bremer

*Hall, J. H. 10, 5-35*  
*x Peiping*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan  
FROM: Whitney H. Shepardson  
SUBJECT:

DATE: February 20, 1948

Attached is a memorandum on "U. N. Hall", subject  
of your inquiry dated February 17, 1948.

*Whitney H. Shepardson.*  
*W.H.S.*



DATE: 2/20/48

**MEMORANDUM**

To Director, S.I.  
From W. T. Stanton  
Subject G. Martel Hall

I think the "J.N. Hall" that Colonel Donovan mentions is subject who was manager of the Peiping Office of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. MacKay, Vice-President, in charge of Far East Affairs, advises today that Hall is still in Chungking and will probably not leave there for America before several weeks have passed. The Bank has asked Hall to return to New York, but apparently Hall felt he should stay in China. MacKay is expecting definite cabled word from him almost immediately and will advise Little in New York when it is received. MacKay seems quite confident that Hall will come to America, - and by air. Attached is some previous correspondence on this man. \*

\* You have this correspondence  
in your file.

I.R.H.

February 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Mr. Sheperdson  
FROM: Colonel Donovan

Do we know anything about J. H. Hall at Teiping?  
He had been held prisoner by the Japs and escaped some  
eight months ago. He is an employee of the National  
City Bank and we might be able to obtain the use of  
his services.

**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

**February 17, 1943**

**TO REMIND**

**NOTE FOR COLONEL DONOVAN:**

Look into the question of  
J. N. Hall at Feiping, escaped from  
the Japs eight months ago.

*Hall, Thomas R. 10,549*  
*London*

No. A 591AIRGRAMPLAINTime 8:15 PM

AMERICAN EMBASSY

April 18, 1943

LONDON

OSS is sending Mr. Thomas R. Hall to London as Associate Social Science Analyst in the Research and Analysis Branch.

You are authorized to make the following payments to Mr. Hall:

1. Part payment of salary of \$120.75 monthly without retirement deductions effective beginning April 1, 1943, the balance to be paid by OSS in the United States.

2. Per diem of \$6.00 within, \$7.00 outside the United States but \$3.00 while aboard ship, to terminate upon the date of his arrival in London.

3. Effective the date of his arrival a living and quarters allowance of \$2016.00 per annum.

Include these payments in your regular accounts in accordance with Section V-45 for reimbursement by OSS as authorized by its letter of April 2, 1943. Vouchers should be certified by an authorized certifying officer of OSS.

HUELL  
(GHS)

FA:HJ:TO

4-9-43

EU

DA

A-8/3

Hand Shown R. 10/4/48  
X London

April 2, 1948

The Honorable  
C. Newland Shaw  
Assistant Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shaw:

This office is desirous of dispatching Mr. Thomas E. Hall, Associate Social Science Analyst to our London Office to perform duties as a representative of our Research and Analysis Branch.

Mr. Hall desires to have \$130.72 of his monthly salary paid to him through the facilities of the American Embassy in London, England. This arrangement is to be effective April 1, 1948. The remainder of Mr. Hall's salary, including retirement, bond deductions, etc., will be paid by this office.

Mr. Hall will be allowed a per diem allowance of \$2.00 within the continental limits of the United States and \$7.00 outside the continental limits of the United States to terminate upon date of arrival in London, England, except that only \$2.00 per day will be allowed while aboard ship where meals are included in the cost of transportation. Effective upon date of arrival in London, England, Mr. Hall will receive a per annum quarters and living allowance of \$2016.00.

It will be appreciated if the Department will take the necessary action to arrange for the payment of Mr. Hall's travel expenses, salary and living allowance through the facilities of the American Embassy in London. The Office of Strategic Services will reimburse the Department of State for all payments made on behalf of this official. Vouchers covering the applicable expenditures will be accepted for payment upon certification by our Authorized Certifying Officer in London, England.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

WJW  
JEWoodring:kmd

cc: Colonel Donovan  
Dr. Langer  
Mr. Hall  
Mr. Ogan  
Mr. Kimbel  
Mr. DuRant  
Mr. Grierson

~~James R. Murphy~~  
James R. Murphy  
\* Room 546  
\* 74 New Montgomery Street  
\* San Francisco, California (62)

February 11, 1943

Lieutenant Colonel Carroll T. Harris  
Military Intelligence Service  
Room 546 - 74 New Montgomery Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Harris:

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th and enclosures. I would judge that the charge, even though it appears to have been greatly exaggerated, has been fully answered by your reply and Colonel Alameda's intercession. I have heard nothing about the matter from this end, but I certainly appreciate your sending me prior notice so that we can be prepared in case any question is raised here about the conduct of Lanedale.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

*Harris, Edw. G.*  
*\* Span*  
*\* Communist*  
*\* Wilson Stone*  
*\* War Dept (42)*

February 11, 1943

Lieutenant Colonel Carroll T. Harris  
 Military Intelligence Service  
 Room 546 - 74 New Montgomery Street  
 San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Harris:

Many thanks for your letter of the 9th and enclosures. I would judge that the charge, even though it appears to have been greatly exaggerated, has been fully answered by your reply and Colonel Ahrends indorsement. I have heard nothing about the matter from this end, but I certainly appreciate your sending me prior notice so that we can be prepared in case any question is raised here about the conduct of Lansdale.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

James R. Murphy

OTH:BO

**CONFIDENTIAL***file*

**WAR DEPARTMENT**  
**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**  
**SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE**  
 ROOM 546 - 74 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET  
 TELEPHONE GARFIELD 6127

February 9, 1943

Mr. James Murphy  
 Office of Strategic Services  
 South Building  
 25th and E Streets, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The inclosed copies of correspondence are for the information of Colonel Donovan and yourself. They have been mailed to Washington by regular mail and I am sending this to you by air mail so that, if there are any repercussions which come to your office, you will be fully informed.

Mr. Lansdale, with the approval of Colonel Goodfellow, was put on the confidential payroll as of September 1, 1942. This is a temporary matter because we shortly expect to have him commissioned and assigned to our office. He has been of assistance to me in interviewing people for your office, which has taken up much of my time, and that is the reason Colonel Goodfellow readily agreed that this very superior man could be used temporarily until he was commissioned. He did the work on the compilation of the Map Catalogue at Stanford University which you will recall was published as a joint project of your office and ours.

There's no basis, whatsoever, for this matter, as you will see by a careful reading of the inclosed, and all that I ask, if any kick-back from the War Department should come to your organization regarding the activities of one of your employees, that you feel fully convinced that Mr. Lansdale, as I can assure you, has acted in a very proper manner and did nothing that could cause criticism, if fairly judged.

With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

*Carroll T. Harris*

CARROLL T. HARRIS  
 Lieut. Colonel, U.S.C.  
 Executive Officer

Incls-  
 Correspondence.



→ **CONFIDENTIAL** ←



**CONFIDENTIAL**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
 MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE  
 SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE  
 ROOM 248 78 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.

February 9, 1948

Mr. James Murphy  
 Office of Strategic Services  
 South Building  
 25th and E Streets, N. W.  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

The inclosed copies of correspondence are for the information of Colonel Donovan and yourself. They have been mailed to Washington by regular mail and I am sending this to you by air mail so that, if there are any repercussions which come to your office, you will be fully informed.

Mr. Lansdale, with the approval of Colonel Goodfellow, was put on the confidential payroll as of September 1, 1948. This is a temporary matter because we shortly expect to have him commissioned and assigned to our office. He has been of assistance to me in interviewing people for your office, which has taken up much of my time, and that is the reason Colonel Goodfellow readily agreed that this very superior man could be used temporarily until he was commissioned. He did the work on the compilation of the Map Catalogue at Stanford University which you will recall was published as a joint project of your office and ours.

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With best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Incls-  
 Correspondence.

CARROLL T. HARRIS  
 Lieut. Colonel, U.S.C.  
 Executive Officer

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2  
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1943

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Contacts.

TO: Lt. Col. C. T. Harris, (Thru: Chief, San Francisco Office, M.I.S.)  
M.I.S. Branch Office,  
San Francisco, California.

1. Information has recently been received from a highly confidential and reliable source to the effect that an Army Colonel, identity unknown, in San Francisco, California, contacted Steve Nelson, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and presently Secretary of the Communist Party in Alameda County, California, for information concerning harbor installations, power stations, airdromes and maps concerning Spain. This Colonel also reportedly requested Nelson to place him in touch with the underground in Spain.

2. Subsequent investigation revealed the fact that you were the party referred to above. It should be pointed out at this time that such action on your part is highly irregular and that under no circumstances should a request of such a nature have been made to a member of the National Committee of a political party, who occupies the position that your contact holds.

3. In view of the above, it is desired that this office be informed as to the reason for your request as indicated above, and furthermore it is directed that in the future when it is proposed to make new contacts or further develop old ones presently existing, you should coordinate the matter with the A. C. of S., G-2, Western Defense Command.

For the A. C. of S., G-2:

HAYES A. KRONER,  
Brigadier General,  
Chief, Military Intelligence Service.

1st Ind.

February 8, 1943

TO: Lieut. Colonel Carroll T. Harris

For remark.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

A. E. ANNUNDS  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Officer in Charge

# CONFIDENTIAL

For: Chief, MIB, WD, Wash., D.C., to: Mr. C.T. Harris, (Ltr: Chief, SF Office MIB), MIB Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 2/2/48, Subject: "Unauthorized Contacts," w/1st Ind.

Re Ind.

MIB Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 2/2/48. TO: Chief, MIB, WD, Wash., D.C., (Thru: Officer in Charge, MIB Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif.)

1. Information furnished the War Department regarding me, as stated in paragraphs one and two, basic letter, is not in accordance with the facts. At no time have I made contact with, been introduced to, nor talked to Steve Nelson or any other official of the Communist Party. My investigation of this matter has disclosed that the conversation with Steve Nelson, which is apparently the basis of this report, occurred on January 20, 1948. At that time I was on the Southern Pacific, Overland Limited train en route from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco. The reported conversation occurred in San Francisco on January 20th at noon. I arrived in San Francisco at 5:30 p.m. the following day, January 21st.

2. Apparently the following is the basis of the information furnished the War Department on this matter:

(a) In September, 1943, Mr. Edward G. Lansdale was employed by the Office of Strategic Services and his services were put at the disposal of the San Francisco Office M.I.S. I knew him to be a man of high intelligence, integrity, discretion and of unquestioned loyalty to the United States. His efforts have been of great value to this office. For the most part, his time has been devoted to research work. On several occasions he has worked with the local office of the Board of Economic Warfare on projects furnished the San Francisco Office of B.E.W. from the Washington headquarters of that agency. Mr. Lansdale has helped coordinate B.E.W. activities with our office and has obtained copies of their reports for us.

(b) For the past two months the western field offices of the Securities Exchange Commission have been assisting B.E.W. in activities on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Lansdale has become acquainted with the S.E.C. representatives and has kept in touch with them.

(c) Early in December, 1943, the B.E.W. brought to this office and showed to me a request from the Washington Office of B.E.W. to obtain certain all inclusive information on Spain. I suggested to Lansdale that he work with the B.E.W. on this project, keeping us fully informed of their activities. This he has done.

(d) Mr. Lansdale heard from the San Francisco Office of S.E.C. that the Los Angeles Office of S.E.C. had suggested the name of one Steve Nelson, 3720 Grove Street, Oakland, California, formerly Commander of the Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War, as a good contact for Spanish information. Lansdale called at Nelson's

# CONFIDENTIAL

# CONFIDENTIAL

Law for Chief, RNS, WD, Wash., D.C., to Mr. J. F. Morris, (Show Chief, SF Office RNS), RNS Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 1/1/48, subject: "Unsubstantiated Contacts," w/24 ind. cont.

None on January 18th. Nelson was not in, so he left word that Nelson telephone him at our office.

(e) On January 20th Nelson called Mr. Lansdale on the telephone. Mr. Lansdale's statement of his conversation with Nelson is as follows:

"Steve Nelson came to this office shortly before noon, January 20th, saying he had to be in town on business and had left some time free for me. I told him that we were interested in all foreign countries, and understood he'd been in Spain during the Civil War. I asked him if he had been in any other countries as well? Yes, he said, he'd been in France, but only long enough to get into Spain. His information was too general to be worth reporting, and offered no opening that would let me ask specific questions without arousing suspicion. So, I started on a different tack then, and asked about the Civil War, saying I'd heard he'd been in command of the Lincoln Brigade. He laughed and said they'd been hard up for commanders, and that he had led the Brigade at the battle of Brunete. We then talked mostly about the battle of Brunete and how Nelson's daughter was named for a pal of his in the Brigade. We talked about the Asturian miners in the Civil War, and Nelson said they were still fighting as guerrillas today. I asked how he knew, and he said the Spanish Republicans had an underground to the U.S., and that a friend of his, Jack Strong, was in touch with them in New York. I asked for Jack Strong's address to complete the information he'd given me. He said that he didn't have Strong's address, but would get it for me, and that it would take a couple of weeks. I also asked if he had brought back any maps or pictures, and he said no. This terminated the interview, since he had another appointment. At no time during this interview was he asked direct questions about any airfields, harbor installations nor bombing objectives, since he gave no openings for such questions to be asked in a natural way.

"I have had no further contact nor conversation with Nelson since January 20th."

(f) My discussion with Mr. Lansdale of the foregoing convinced me that he handled himself throughout in his usual proper and circumspect manner and at no time did he show to Nelson any particular interest other than a matter of course collection of information of foreign countries. He did not ask Nelson to be put in touch with Jack Strong or the Underground Movement as indicated in basic letter.

(g) On January 22d, the first day following my return from Washington, Captain Peor De Silva of Counter Intelligence Branch, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, called on me at our office.

# CONFIDENTIAL

# CONFIDENTIAL

Ltr Fr Chief, MIS, W. Wash., D.C., to the Dir, O.S. Bureau, (Wash.,  
Chief, MIS Office WFO), MIS Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 2/1/48.  
Subject: "Unauthorized Contacts," WFO Ind. 204.

He asked me if I had had any contact with Steve Nelson, an officer of the Communist Party. Actually, never having heard of Nelson, I replied that I did not even know the man. Then, while he was here, I made a check of the office personnel and learned from Mr. Lonsdale the information as stated above. Then, I told to Captain De Silva, explaining to him the origin of the report on Spain, Lonsdale's connection with this office and our interest in the activities of C.P.U. He asked that I keep him informed of any further information we might receive from Nelson and I readily agreed to this. He asked that I keep the subject of his call confidential and not mention it to any other members of our office staff.

(b) On January 25 I received a telephone call from Lieut. Colonel Boris T. Fack, Chief, Counter Intelligence Branch, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, requesting that I come to see him. I called on him at his office that same day. He discussed with me the report given him by Captain De Silva and the conversation between Lonsdale and Nelson. He requested that in the future, if we wanted any foreign information from known Communists, that the request go through him or Captain De Silva personally, because of their ability to get more authentic information from such sources. He explained that we, not knowing the background of such individuals, could not depend upon any information they furnished us. This, I agreed to do. He stated that we would get the "brack off" from Nelson and no information of any value from him. I replied that we had no intention of following this contact up.

3. My conclusion is that the manner of interviewing Nelson was entirely in consonance with the original directive dated January 8, 1941 (true copy inclosed as exhibit A), setting up this office and defining its functions and scope. Attention is invited to paragraphs 1(a), 1(c) and 1(e). The fact that Nelson turned out to be an officer of the Communist Party was incidental to the purpose of the interview with him, namely, to find out what information he might have regarding Spain.

Incl-  
Exhibit A.

CARROLL T. HARRIS  
Lieut. Colonel, U.S.C.  
Executive Officer

24 Ind.

MIS Branch Office, Rm 848, 74 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif., 2/10/48.  
TO: Chief, Military Intelligence Service, War Dept., Wash., D. C.

1. I have investigated the question raised by the basic letter by questioning both Colonel Harris and Mr. Lonsdale.

# CONFIDENTIAL

# CONFIDENTIAL

Ltr fr Chief, MIA, WD, Wash., D.C., to Lt. Col. C.T. Harris, (Thru: Chief, SF Office MIA), MIA Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 2/1/48, subject: "Unauthorized Contacts," w/3d Ind. cont.

2. I find the facts as stated in 2d indorsement herein to be correct. In my opinion the handling of this interview was in accordance with the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, letter of instructions to this office dated July 8, 1941, copy of which is inclosed herewith as an inclosure to 2d indorsement.

A. E. ANREDS  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Officer in Charge

# CONFIDENTIAL

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Ltr Fr Chief, MIA, HQ, Wash., D.C., to Lt. Col. G.F. Harris, (Exec,  
Chief, SF Office MIA), MIA Branch Office, San Francisco, Calif., 8/1/48.  
Subject: "Unauthorized Contacts," w/2d Ind, cont.

2. I find the facts as stated in 2d indorsement herein to be  
correct. In my opinion the handling of this interview was in accordance  
with the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, letter of instructions to  
this office dated July 3, 1941, copy of which is inclosed herewith as  
an inclosure to 2d indorsement.

A. E. ANDREWS  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Officer in Charge

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

THE DIRECTOR  
 The Department General Staff  
 Military Intelligence Division, G-2  
 Washington, D. C.

July 2, 1948

Subject: Function and Scope of San Francisco Office, M.I.D.

To: San Francisco Office, M.I.D., California.

1. In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the function and scope of the San Francisco Office, the following is furnished for your information and guidance.

(a) The primary purpose of the office is to establish direct liaison with such business firms or individuals as may be of use to the M.I.D. in the procurement of information from abroad. The information desired will generally be on the military, political, economic or geographic factors of foreign countries, particularly Latin America.\* Occasionally, information on the psychological factor, or on subversive activity in foreign countries may be sought through the San Francisco Office. It is not intended that information on subversive activities within the United States will be sought through the San Francisco Office.

(b) Information on subversive activity within the United States will not be sought by the San Francisco Office on its own initiative, nor will any investigation of subversive activity be undertaken by that office.

(c) Information which reaches the San Francisco Office, through any of its contacts, concerning or bearing on subversive activities or elements within the United States will not be refused by the San Francisco Office but will be promptly transmitted by that office to the San Francisco Office of the F.B.I. and to M.I.D.

(d) Any information received by the San Francisco Office, whether or not requested by that office, which concerns the Ninth Corps Area or the Twelfth Naval District will be promptly transmitted to the G-2 of the Ninth Corps Area or the Naval District Intelligence Office, respectively.

\* Far East *FW*

**CONFIDENTIAL**



**CONFIDENTIAL**

(C) It is desirable that information on subversive activities within the United States, coming from contacts of the San Francisco Office, be transmitted by those contacts direct to the San Francisco Office of the F.B.I. and also, in cases of information which concern the Ninth Corps Area or the Twelfth Naval District, direct to those offices. The San Francisco Office will, however, have to use its discretion in effecting this, bearing in mind that it is better that such information reach the recipient through the San Francisco Office rather than that it be materially delayed or possibly even lost. Certain contacts of the San Francisco Office may prefer to send such information through that office rather than direct to one or more of the other three. In these cases, the direct channel should not be insisted upon, and the San Francisco Office should undertake the responsibility of the intermediary.

(signed) Sherman Miles

SHERMAN MILES,  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,  
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

A TRUE COPY:

*[Handwritten signature]*  
A. N. ANDREWS  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Officer in Charge  
SF Office MIS

**CONFIDENTIAL**

HAMILTON, MASS 10,154

Post Office, Box 188  
Wheeling, Illinois

January 21, 1943

Mr. Col. W. J. Donovan  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As I arrived in U.S.A. only 6 months ago, being caught in the war zone in Denmark where I went to visit my parents, and where I myself was born 60 years ago. During the period under the occupation of Denmark, 2 years and 2 months (I left Copenhagen over Germany June 1, 1942) I had the privilege, through my radio, to follow your trip all over the world. You know that the Danish People were allowed to retain their radios, contrary to other of the Nazi occupied countries.

I had the pleasant job of keeping my Danish friends posted on all events, and of course it was from England I received the information. My first reason for writing this letter to you, Col. Donovan, is to congratulate you on the good work from the very start off. My second is my personal thanks, and my thanks in behalf of the 99% of the Danish people who are resisting and ridiculing the whole Nazi egotism, and the whole gang. I could tell you a lot of examples about the pitiful picture the Nazi soldiers and officers make in their attempt to make friends with the Danes. They start out to tell them that they regard the Danes as equal to themselves which the Nazis thought to be the greatest compliment they could give to any nation, but it did not please the Danes, they were accustomed to law and order, they had their ballot and believed in fighting the democratic way. They had fought for a century to create good laws, for the protection of children, sick and old people, mothers, and the needing citizens. They could not subscribe to Nazi methods, and the result of this so-called friendly occupation was a hatred for Germany more than ever before.

My mother died before I left, but I still have my dad, 87 years old, 2 sisters, and a lot of more family living there. Many people think that Denmark is in a fairly good shape because of it being an agricultural nation, but the Nazis had almost cleaned house before I left last summer.

Of course I am happy to be back again, I have 7 married children living here in the middle west, 4 of them born here in U.S.A.

Of course they all, as well as myself, have only one country, and one thought. This is to win the war as soon as possible, and to make this old world of ours a fit place to live in. And we are all mighty glad to know that our sterling president have men like you to take care of our interests here and all over the world.

I who have been a carpenter and contractor since I was 16 years of age, applied for work in Alaska, and in Pearl Harbor and in local plants, but still, in 5 months, no result. This makes me wonder if everything is right on this front. I have made speeches out in Iowa to all different kinds of clubs, and bond drives, of course without any remuneration. I have spoken in records in Danish to be broadcast for the government, and I have a wonderful story to tell about things going on over there, also some information worthwhile (military) and the trip through Germany, France, Spain and Portugal where we debarked.

If you, Mr. Colonel, should wish so I shall be glad to be of service for you.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)  
HANS HANSEN

Whiting, Ill: Jan: 21<sup>st</sup> 1943.

Mr Col. W. J. Donovan.  
Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir.

As I arrived in U.S.A. only 6 months ago  
being caught in the warzone in Denmark;  
where I went to visit my parents, and where  
I myself was born 60 years ago.

During the period, under the occupation of  
Denmark, 2 years and two months (I left  
Copenhagen over Germany June 6 1942. I had  
the privilege, through my Radio, to follow your  
trips all over the world, you know that the  
danish people were allowed to retain their  
Radios, contrary to other of the Nazis occupied  
countries.

I had the pleasant job, of keeping my Danish  
friends posted on all events, and of course,  
it was from England I received the information.  
My first reason for writing this letter to you  
Col. Donovan is to congratulate you on the good  
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who are resisting, and ridiculing the whole Nazi  
system, and the whole gang. I could tell you a  
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the Nazi Soldiers, and Officers, make in their  
attempt to make friends with the Danes, they started  
out to tell them, that they regard the Danes as  
equal to themselves, which the Nazis thought  
to be the greatest compliment; they could give to  
any nation, but it did not please the Danes,

they were accustomed to law and order, they had their ballet and believed in fighting the democratic way, they had for a century fought, to create good laws, for the protection of children, sick and old people, Mothers, and meeting all kinds, they could not subscribe to Nazi methods, and the result of this so-called friendly occupation, was a hatred for Germany more than ever before.

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Of course they all as well as myself, have only one country, and one thought, this to win the war as soon as possible, and to make this old world of ours, a fit place to live in, and we are all very glad to know, that our sterling President have men like you take care of our interest here, and all over the world.

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I have given speeches and in Vienna to all the different kinds of clubs, and band draws, of course without any remuneration, have spoken in records in Danish to be broadcast for the government and I have a wonderful story to tell about things going on over there, also some information worth while (military) and the trip through Germany France, Spain, and Portugal where we departed.

I hope Mr. Colwell would wish so I shall be glad to be of service for you.

Respectfully yours, Hans Hansen.

Box 188 Wheeling, W. Va.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS  
THE COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS  
AND REFER TO No.

09863-1  
AH-86-efc



**HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS**  
WASHINGTON

*Harris - 9829*  
*U.S. Marine Corps*  
*1/9/43*

*1943 File*

Dear Colonel Donovan:

In the temporary absence of General Holcomb, I am replying to your personal letter of January 4th, with which you enclose a formal recommendation for the promotion to First Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Elmer Harris, USMCR.

It is a pleasure to inform you that Lieutenant Harris' promotion, as of January 1, 1943, is one of a number included on a list which was published to the service January 7th. Notice of Lieutenant Harris' promotion has been sent to the Naval Attache at Tangier so that he may receive word of it without delay.

It is very gratifying to learn of his excellent services in your office, and your letters will be made a part of his official record.

Sincerely yours,

*H. Schmidt*

H. SCHMIDT,  
Major General, U. S. Marine Corps,  
Acting Commandant.



Colonel William J. Donovan,  
Director of Strategic Services,  
Washington, D. C.

*copy sent S.O.*

Harris, Lt. Elmer, 3921  
U. S. Marine Corps

January 4, 1945

Lieutenant General Thomas Holcomb  
The Commandant, United States Marine Corps  
Marine Corps Headquarters  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Holcomb:

✓ I am sending you herewith a formal recommendation for the promotion of Second Lieutenant Elmer Harris. Lieutenant Harris has had an excellent record with this organization, and I should greatly appreciate anything you can do to help bring about his promotion for the reasons stated in the formal recommendation. He will report to Colonel Eddy at Tangier as Liaison Officer, and will be subject to duty at any point in North Africa. This is a rather important assignment, particularly in that area, and I am anxious that t' s officer have adequate rank to aid the effectiveness of his work.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

January 4, 1942

**MEMORANDUM**

**FROM:** Director of Strategic Services

**FOR:** The Commandant, United States Marine Corps

**Subject:** Promotion of Second Lieutenant Elmer Harris

✓ 1. Second Lieutenant Elmer Harris, USMCR was commissioned in the Marine Corps March 26, 1942. He was given three months basic training at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Following that he was with the Ninth Marines, San Diego, California for approximately three weeks. On or about September 1st, 1942 he was assigned to duty with this office and since that time has been on duty at one of our camps as instructor.

2. At our request, on December 31st, 1942, he was issued orders by the Marine Corps to proceed to Tangier, Spanish Morocco to report to Colonel William A. Eddy, USMC(Ret), who, in addition to being Naval Attache at that place, is in charge of all OSS activities in North Africa. In connection with this assignment it will be necessary for Lieutenant Harris to maintain contacts with higher ranking officers of our own and Allied forces.

3. Upon Lieutenant Harris' record since coming with this organization I am glad to recommend that he be promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, Marine Corps Reserve. In addition to such recommendation of merit, the increased rank will aid in the effective performance of this officer's duty abroad.

---

William J. Donovan  
Director



*Harold H. Elmer*  
*Marine Corps*

January 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM

FOR: Lieutenant Elmer Harris

FROM: Mr. Murphy

I am attaching some mail for Colonel Donovan's son Lieutenant David R. Donovan, USNR, who was in Oran when last heard from. You can probably locate him or find some way to get these to him.

Congratulations on your deserved promotion.

6-0: GENERAL:

Could you see Judge  
Allman this afternoon in regard  
to your talk with Hall the other  
nite?

Ed.

Director's Office

(3308)

Hall, G. Martel - 9801  
X Blair, Floyd  
X Chin

MEMORANDUM

TO : General Donovan  
FROM : H. F. Allmon ~~2/24~~  
SUBJECT : G. Martel Hall

DATE: 8/25/48

Mr. Hall will be in Washington through Wednesday and if it is convenient with you I wonder if you could find time, say some time Wednesday morning ~~preferably~~, to see him briefly.

Mr. Hall brought out a lot of information for us from China and you will recall he was the National City Bank Manager at Peking who escaped through Communist areas. We might be interested in Mr. Hall's services in O.S.S.

R. J. D. saw Hall 8/26

Hall - G.M. 9801  
 x Blair, J. P. d  
 x Chiu

MEMORANDUM

TO : General Donovan

DATE: 5/27/45

FROM : N. F. Allman *[initials]*

SUBJECT: G. MARTEL HALL

The above gentleman, an employee of the National City Bank, escaped from Tientsin to Chungking and took about eight months enroute, having lived a part of this time in one of the Red Army areas. He has a rather comprehensive diary on his travels and residence in this area, which was sent to Indec to hold until Mr. Hall arrived. This material has now been received by Indec. The material ought to be processed without too much delay but apparently we can't do so until Hall arrives here, or at least these are the conditions under which it was received and transmitted here.

The Bank wants to bring Hall back to the States, and it might be desirable or useful for us to employ him. Mr. John Davies is familiar with this matter and suggested that a priority might be arranged for him if you and Dr. Currie approved. I believe you do approve, and wonder if you would care to pass this along to Mr. Davies, who perhaps can mention it to Dr. Currie.

*Yes -*

*Colonel Hoffman*  
*forwarded to Dr. Currie*

PC 42.  
Hanson. 3/9

Hall, Gray M. 9801  
x Blain, Floyd  
x China

*The National City Bank*  
*of New York*  
ESTABLISHED 1812

*New York* May 5, 1943

CABLE ADDRESS "CITIBANK"

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE INITIALS

FGB

Brigadier General William J. Donovan  
Office of Strategic Services  
25th and E Streets  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill,

You will remember that I spoke to you some time ago G. Martel Hall who had been Manager of our branch in Peiping and, after being taken by the Japanese, escaped. He spent about eight months in reaching Chungking, probably six of which we think were spent with the 8th Route Army in China. We have been holding him in Chungking pending the arrival of young Arnold who has been on his way on an Army transport via the Pacific for over a month. It should not be too long before he arrives in India and presumably will reach Chungking soon after.

We want to get Hall back. However, the traffic from the Middle East across the South Atlantic is so heavy that it seems impossible for us to get him a priority unless a Government agency wants him back here promptly.

Tom Burke of the State Department presented the case to the Army which felt that in view of the congestion, they could not give him a priority. I don't know whether Judge Allman or any of your people there would like to have him here without too much delay. If so, I would appreciate it if they would let us know so that we could work out with them the request for the priority. If not, we shall bring him back as rapidly as we can by plane and by boat and shall make him available to you for consultation after his arrival.

Sincerely yours,

*Floyd*  
Vice President

D40097

*To Mr. Anderson*  
General Donovan:

*Hall, Guy Martel 9,801*  
*X Blair 12:03 p.m.*  
*5/4/43*  
*X China*

Mr. Floyd Blair phoned about two matters which he mentioned to you this morning:

1. He wants to make certain that Mr. Gerard Celassi speaks Italian fluently, and will check with his father in the morning and will then telephone you.

2. Mr. G. Martel Hall, now in Chungking, is the man who escaped from Peiping and spent about 6 months with the China-Communist Army<sup>*The 8th Army*</sup>. Mr. Blair thinks Mr. Hall would have much information for OSS. The State Department has application with War Department for priority to bring Mr. Hall to the U.S., but such priority has not been honored up to now. Mr. Blair thought you might wish to arrange the priority to bring him here, or to arrange priority to bring Mr. Hall as far as Cairo and perhaps meet with him there.

Mr. Blair is leaving by train for New York, and will telephone you tomorrow (Wednesday) morning.

**SECRET**

As the subject matter of this report  
is likely, by itself, to reveal the  
source, special attention is called  
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DATE: 7/2/45

The following report is a resume of the experiences of a reliable American who travelled through the Communist areas of North China. The observations which he has made, where not those of an eye witness, should be given B-1 rating.

### 1. JAPANESE TREATMENT OF INTERNEES AT PEKING:

Still remaining in Peking when Subject escaped on May 21, 1945 were approximately 250 U. S. citizens and an equal number of British subjects. Internees generally were well treated, probably because of the presence of many foreign diplomats whom the Japs wished to impress. Subject asked several Americans and British to accompany him on his projected escape to free China but they all refused, saying that they felt they should stay to look after their various interests, or because they expected repatriation. Subject said that the Americans were most unrealistic in their expectations of life in Japanese prison camps.

### 2. AMERICAN INTERNEES AT WEIHSIEN:

Subsequent to Subject's escape, allied internees were moved to Weihsien, Shantung. Subject talked to Chou Ma-lai in Chungking and asked if something might be done about the Americans at Weihsien, which is within the Red Area. Chou promised to have the situation scouted, but when Subject left the area, there had not been sufficient time to receive any reply. Subject said that lack of knowledge on the part of the internees concerning the attitude and capabilities of the Communists had lead to their remaining in Japanese custody when opportunities for escape had occurred. The fact is, Subject stated, the 8th Route Army will take care of U. S. citizens and Allied nationals whether or not the individuals have anything to contribute (such as technical knowledge).

### 3. ARRANGEMENT WITH THE GUERRILLAS FOR ESCAPE:

Subject had made contact with guerrilla leaders prior to Dec. 8th to make his getaway in the eventuality of war. On January 14th the guerrilla

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leader sent word to be ready to leave through a foreign friend. This foreigner delivered the instructions late and a new arrangement had to be made. In the meantime the Japanese had promised to evacuate Subject, but this offer fell through and Subject was conducted out of Peking by the guerrillas. The leader came personally to Subject's quarters in the Legation Quarter though it was well guarded by Japanese police. This leader was an American returned student, of fine spirit and great bravery. Subject was conducted by the guerrillas first to the Western Hills near Mentoukou, thence to Tan Chieh Su (not T'an Chieh Su) and from there by stages to Wu Tai Shan, Shansi and Shensi. Subject set out from Peking May 21, 1942, arrived in Chungking January 26, 1943, left Chungking June 10, and India July 5th, 1943.

#### 4. EXTENT OF OBSERVATION:

Subject was allowed complete freedom to go where he pleased and see what interested him while in the Communist area. The pass furnished him by the 8th Route Army was sufficient protection and admitted him everywhere he chose to go. There was only one place, a political training center, in the vicinity of Yenai which required a special pass, and Subject could have procured one simply by asking for it.

#### 5. GUERRILLA INTELLIGENCE:

(a) Organization: The North China Communists ( guerrillas) have built up a thoroughly excellent intelligence organization which penetrates into all the big occupied cities such as Peking, Tientsin and Tsingtao. Organized on the cell system, they have even penetrated into all puppet circles. They have news of any troop movements or changes in personnel either before those occur, or very shortly afterwards. Through their organization, the guerrillas are able to secure cooperation from the Puppet Pao An Tui (Peace Preservation Corps). This guerrilla S. I. Organization performs no S. O. functions within the cities. Destructive efforts are confined to armed attacks outside the cities by the regular guerrilla army.

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(b) Counter-Intelligence: Subject said that the possibility of intelligence or counter-intelligence operations against them by the Kuo-Mintang or the Japanese does not worry them, as they count on the people of the area to unmask such agents.

## 6. NEW JAPANESE FORT POLICY:

The Japanese have been gaining control over an increasing amount of territory in North China every year, but their progress has been laborious. They have abandoned their former tactics of striking out into the unconquered hinterland in order to mop up the 8th Route Army, and now construct outpost forts encircling territory which they subsequently pacify and hold.

The forts are constructed by forced labor using requisitioned materials. The garrisons do not have to leave the fort area and requisition food for their support from the populace. They only emerge in force at necessary periods. Where the Japanese have passed, no villages are left, either being fired or torn down for building materials for the forts. In this fashion the Japanese expect to:

1. Break Chinese will to resist.
2. Reduce the people through poverty and ruin to a decision either to cooperate with the puppets or submit to forced labor conscription for Manchurian industry and agriculture.

Subject said that the answer to the Japanese "Fort Policy" is artillery. These forts are unaffected by machine gun or rifle fire, but could be reduced easily with mountain guns. The guerrillas are able to take these forts using grenades and rifles but the cost in men is high. Many have been taken nevertheless. The 8th Route Army leaders are most anxious to have U.S. observers sent in who know guns and how to use them. Col. Evans Carlson's presence with the Communist armies was especially welcomed by them because of the technical advice he was able to give them. One 8th Army Route Commander estimates that with 120 mountain guns he could break the important Shihmen-Taiyuan railway and maintain the breach for a long period.

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## 7. JAPANESE "MOPPING-UP" OPERATIONS:

These much publicized operations of the Japanese Army in Central China are largely undertaken for foraging and training purposes, Subject believes. Japanese forces have continually moved into areas and towns, and then moved on again, the Chinese forces returning. In the North, Subject said, the Chinese lay no claims of "retaking" such posts from the Japanese, as the Central authorities do. In the North during the last year or so the Japanese have relaxed the emphasis on mopping-up and have initiated the fort system outlined above. Thus they can eliminate armed resistance in the fortified area, and open such areas completely.

## 8. COMMUNIST RESISTANCE:

(a) Arsenals: ( In the area through which Subject travelled) black powder is the only explosive manufactured in any quantity, yet even this is not plentiful. The guerrillas are now able to make smokeless powder of a lower grade than the imported product. Hand grenades of various kinds are made, and are one of the most important weapons in the area. Also a few rifles and light machine guns are manufactured from rails stripped from railroads in the area. Arsenals have to be small and portable to avoid capture, and this limits the output and type of product severely. Generally the supply of arms and ammunition is extremely limited, the guerrillas being dependent chiefly upon what they can seize from the Japs and what they can manufacture themselves. The Central Government troops tightly blockade the Communist zone so that no armament goes in by that route. In the guerrilla area the supply of arms and ammunition is so limited that no offensive is possible and even defense is difficult. There is an old motto among the guerrilla troops, " A Jap for every bullet".

(b) Supply of Armament: The principle weapons, rifles and hand grenades, are of Chinese and Japanese make. The Chinese and Japanese rifles are of different calibers. Technical work in arsenals is all in the hands of the Chinese, many of whom have worked in arsenals in Europe and are

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able to build light machine guns, rifles, etc., from railroad iron. These machine guns, it is claimed are capable of firing 200 rounds <sup>per minute</sup> without mechanical failure. The soldiers also use a type of light machine gun with tripod rest which they have captured from the Japanese, or make themselves. Machine guns are distributed throughout the units, and are not concentrated.

(b) Tactics: The guerrillas do not employ the common Central Government strategy of massing great numbers of soldiers against the enemy. Instead they rely entirely on the guerrilla tactics of mobility and surprise.

(c) Effectiveness: Subject said that we owe entirely to the Communists the prevention of Japanese consolidation in the important Northern area. So long as the Communist armies exist, the Japanese cannot withdraw their troops, leaving puppets alone in control. Around Shanghai conditions are such that the Japanese will be able to consolidate their grip using puppets exclusively, Subject believes. This difference, again is due to the fact that the Communists have been successful in political indoctrination on a broad base in their area.

The guerrillas are good at close-in fighting and handle bayonets effectively. They are a match for the Japanese in this kind of fighting. Subject said that the Communists are making use of all their limited facilities for keeping on the aggressive and keeping the Japanese stirred up. Subject personally saw many raiding parties in the field hunting for Japanese soft spots and raiding for ammunition. The Communists estimate that they dispose of a total of 50,000 Japanese each year.

## 9. COMMUNIST ARMIES:

(a) Military Nomenclature: In the guerrilla armies, a "division" may vary considerably. It may be as high as 150,000 or as low as 8,000. As to the total strength of the combined Red armies, Subject said that the best estimates ranged from four to eight hundred thousand effectives (men with rifles).

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(b) Conscription: The 8th Route Army maintains its numerical strength without difficulty. There is a waiting list for volunteers. Also the entire personnel is volunteer, which contrasts with the forcible conscription methods employed by the Central Government. Subject attributes this pronounced difference to the political education of the people in the Communist areas. Without mincing words, Subject said, a new patriotism was the answer to higher morale in the North. No matter what takes place in the future, Subject said, this difference between the two areas will persist.

University students are anxious to serve with the 8th Route Army which counts a good many in its membership. The sons of "respectable" Chinese families also serve with the army in contrast with the universal lack of enthusiasm on the part of the same class of people to serve in the Kuomintang army. There are quite a few Southern Chinese in the 8th Route Army.

(c) Relative Condition of Chungking and Red Troops: Subject said that while the physical and material condition of the Communist troops left much to be desired, on the average the Communist soldiers were much superior in health and had more adequate clothing than Kuomintang troops. Never, Subject said, do the Communists reach the condition of the poorest Chungking troops.

(d) Medical Services: The attitude toward loss of life among the wounded is different in the Red area from other parts of China. Central Government soldiers even slightly wounded very often die as a result of lack of medical care. The 8th Route Army however, does the best in its power to save its wounded. They also pay much attention to public health measures. This different attitude may be due in part to the unselfish work of Dr. Bethune who is almost worshipped in the Red area. Subject said that attention to medical needs is almost a fetish among the 8th Route Army people.

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(c) New Fourth Army: The 4th Route Army which Chiang Kai-shek "disbanded" some time ago is operating in substantially the same way as the 8th Route. Chu Teh is in command of both armies. Subject had no experience with the 4th Route Army but has heard it is conducted on much the same principles as the 8th Route. It is not as old, and not politically as well organized as the 8th Route Army whose officers are largely veterans of the "Long March". Chu Teh's attitude is that the Communists have fought for eleven years and hope for political peace in China. If forced to it they will fight, but they hope this will not be necessary.

## 10. JAPANESE SOFT POLICY:

Subject said that there was no evidence of the operation of the new Japanese policy in the guerrilla area of North China. He has heard that in and around Shanghai, the Japanese actually are beginning to replace the military and install civilians in the government. It is possible, Subject said, that in other areas of China where there are no Communists the so-called soft policy may be meeting with success, but this was a guess. In Central China, Subject said, there is every chance the Japanese will make progress through their puppet governments. In the Communist areas with which Subject is familiar, the people receive better treatment under the 8th Route Army than they were accustomed to under the Chiang Government.

## 11. ATTITUDE OF PUPPETS:

In North China the puppet officials are really committed to Japanese rule. They have committed so many atrocities that they would be killed in the event of Japanese defeat. Magistrates in particular joined the Japanese in order to make money, and have become too involved to be able to disentangle themselves from the Japanese.

## 12. JAPANESE PROPAGANDA:

Japanese and Kuomintang propaganda has had its effect in making those Chinese who have had no direct contact with the guerrilla forces receptive to atrocity stories circulated against the Communist

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armies. Since they are sedentary by habit, it is a simple matter to gain credence for such stories among the urban population. These Chinese who fled from their villages at the approach of the Chinese guerrillas, believing Japanese propaganda, spread stories allegedly from first hand experience, putting the Communists in a bad light. Japanese-organized banditry, and independent banditry, tend to further confuse the picture for the many Chinese who stay in one place.

## 14. CONDITIONS IN GUERRILLA ZONE :

(a) Education: Formerly one encountered some of the most backward conditions in China in the rural areas of Hopei and Shansi. Now the peasants are getting the first steps of an education and are surprisingly well informed concerning current world events. Doolittles' raid, for instance, was promptly known among them. Young men and women instructors move about among the people teaching them the rudiments of reading, writing, and building up national consciousness along Chinese Communist lines. These teachers even go into the cities occupied by the Japanese. Schools, or itinerant instructors, are found in the hill country and on the plains as well, their number depending on the relative strength of Japanese occupying forces. These young teachers are well educated and some even come from well-to-do families. As an illustration of how far they will go in outwitting the Japanese, Subject cited an instance of one of these teachers spending three days lying in a native latrine breathing through a pipe to evade detection by a sudden Jap sortie.

In response to the education and propaganda spread among the people, intense loyalty to the Communist leaders has come into being on a broad basis. Subject said that this loyalty, closely akin to "patriotism" is a distinguishing mark of the areas under Communist (guerrilla)

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leadership.

(b) Lack of Corruption: In the 8th Route Army area there is literally no corruption among the people or officials. Subject found that people did not expect gifts and would not take bribes, which is a great change from the past. Within Subject's experience during the eight months he was in the area only one case of dishonesty occurred, involving a dishonest (mafu) hostler who was promptly punished.

(c) Morality: An American physician in Yenai told Subject that there was no evidence of sexual promiscuity among the girls and boys serving in the Communist army. Morals are very good, due perhaps to the example established by the leaders themselves.

(d) Law and Order: On the fringe between Japanese held ground and the 8th Route area, disorder is prevalent and Japanese-organized banditry goes on. But in the 8th Route area, order is good and individuals with proper credentials can travel without being molested. In some areas of free China this is not true, Subject said. Around Chengtu, Chungking and Kuming, robberies and holdups were not infrequent in lonely spots. Passes or credentials, Subject said, must be used in every area in China, but they work most effectively from the standpoint of public safety in the guerrilla zone.

(e) Taxes: A predominant element of the guerrilla tactics is based on the availability of food and supplies. The 8th Route Army has a clever food policy. They collect taxes in kind and issue vouchers against this stored supply of grain. This is extremely useful in effecting infiltration movements. The 8th Route Army, Subject said, is collecting as much in taxes as they dare, but they assess lower taxes, even so, than were assessed under the Kuomintang or the Japanese. Farmers pay considerably less than before. Wealthy men pay proportionately more taxes. Many absentee landlords have fled the area, but the 8th Route leaders claim that they are honoring the obligation and are holding absentee rent until



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after the war. They do not feel that these considerations should be allowed to interfere with full use of the land. Those wealthy people who have remained in Red territory, Subject said, are glad they stayed. Those who have fled, spread evil reports about the Communists and say that they are impossible to live or deal with. Such people, however, are those who have no direct experience with the guerrillas.

(f) Guerrilla Trade with Occupied China: The traditional rural-urban Chinese trade still goes on. Farmers are unable to change their pattern of activity where it is not forcibly broken up.

Cotton: In those places where the Japanese have established their fortifications, they are able to control all activities in the area. In cotton areas thus dominated cotton is raised for Japan.

Mines: These, where they are on railways, are worked (under some difficulties) for the Japanese.

Opium: Subject had no direct experience with any opium traffic while he was in Red territory. Probably less opium is grown in this area than other parts of China, Subject said.

Other Goods: The Communist leaders try to prevent any goods useful to the Japanese occupation troops from being traded into the occupied zone- things such as grain or cotton. Certain manufactured goods, they must buy from occupied China, however, such as radio tubes and other necessities.

## 15. COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP:

Leadership is now vested in the older men who are without exception "long marchers". These men were originally the fire-eaters and fanatics. Now, however, they are mellowed by time and experience, and have become eminently practical men. They now know from experience the problems involved in the process of government, and realize that it is better to seek foreign support than to oppose foreign powers. Unlike the Kuomintang government, their program has been constructive, Subject said, and they have really tried to improve the lot of the "lao pai hsing" (common people). In this effort they have been more successful in Subject's opinion than anyone else he's seen in China. This is in

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contrast to Chiang's position which was built up on an "anti" platform - first against the British, with Russia's support then against the Soviets, and finally against the Japanese.

Supposing that the present Communist leadership were eliminated, Subject said, then younger men of less experience and greater fanaticism might very likely assume control. In contrast with the suppressionist attitude of the Kuomintang, the Communists are continually holding meetings for the discussion of government issues. Thus they disseminate news among the people, taking them into their confidence on important issues.

(a) Attitude of Mao Tse Tung and Chu Teh: Subject said he had long conversations with <sup>MAO TSE TUNG</sup> ~~the Red Leader~~, sometimes until four or five o'clock in the morning. Subject made clear that he was not a Communist, and explained in detail his reasons for believing that Communism as a system would not "work". Mao remained entirely friendly at all times and continued to receive Subject most cordially. The attitude of the Commander-in-Chief, Chu Teh was the same and both men made a most favorable impression as to sincerity, honesty and frankness.

(b) The main points raised by Mao Tse Tung in his conversations with Subject were: (1.) "Pure Communism can't work in China for many years to come, placing emphasis upon education and a transition program.

2. The Communists resist efforts of the Kuomintang to liquidate them, but they don't want civil war or a bloody purge to occur.

3. The Communists genuinely hate the puppets and all pre-Axis groups. Chungking's attitude toward the puppets is not so clear. It has allowed Vichy representation to continue operating and has been friendly to the Germans all along. It is possible that Chungking is not irrevocably opposed to Nanking according to Mao's view

(c) Communist Aims and Area of Influence: Subject said that the Chinese Communists had the following aims:

1. To beat Japan
2. Good Government in China.

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## 3. China

The area subject to reasonably positive Communist influence extends West across the Yellow River taking in Tientsin, and parts of Southeast Shansi. In Shanbwng their influence is fairly wide, taking in Tsingtau and Chafco. Most of the North China Plain is also well under their influence. The Communists, according to Subjects experience, have made no attempt to vilify the Kuomintang. Since the formation of the United Front, the Communists have made a genuine attempt to live up to the agreements, with the exception of abolishing their army which they feel would be tantamount to suicide. The Communists describe the National Government Army as the "Kuomintang Army", which seems thoroughly justifiable in the present state of affairs.

## 16. FOREIGN RELATIONS:

(a) Attitude toward the Allies: Subject said that the guerrillas appreciated the propaganda value of the good treatment he received from them, but said that the guerrillas would undoubtedly have done the same for the citizen of any other Allied nation. There is no anti-British feeling among the guerrillas. The Communists anticipated great initial successes for the Japanese immediately after the outbreak of war in the Pacific and simply felt that the British were the main victims. Rank and file, Subject reported, are tremendously interested in Allied cause.

(b) Solidarity of the Communists: Attitude toward Russia: Toward the USSR they only feel that Russians have been friendly. While everyone else was kicking them around, Russia was sympathetic.

(c) Attitude Toward USA: Subject said that while one would expect Chinese Communists to be antagonistic to the U.S., this was not the case. They were very friendly toward America. One reason, Subject said might be that they felt sure the U.S. had no territorial ambitions in the war. ~~The Communists were not anti-British.~~

(d) Outside Aid ( Russian, Overseas Chinese ) : The overseas Chinese have liberally supported the Chinese Communists, but the trouble

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has been to make the aid effective through the blockade.

**(g) Foreigners in Communist Areas:**

1. Mr. Michele Lindsay ( British)
2. Prof. and Mrs. William Bonds ( British)
3. Dr. Hayden ( U. S. Physician)
4. Three Tass Representatives ( scattered)
5. One Russian Physician ( Yenan)
6. Three other Russians ( scattered)
7. Several hundred Japanese "converts" to the Chinese Communist cause.
8. One or two Germans married to Chinese.

The Communists claim there were more Japanese deserters right after Pearl Harbor than there had been during the entire preceding year. They expect their propaganda to the Japanese to bear fruit later on in the war, however. Subject has personally seen three or four hundred Japanese prisoners in the area. Subject understands that the puppet troops surrender readily and that some 60,000 have done so.

**(f) Koreans:** The 8th Route Army has a large number of Koreans in its ranks and uses them for secret service work. These Koreans are mixed with the Chinese and do not have an independent army. Some of the Koreans being used by the 8th Route Army are puppets and some are dope peddlers. Through its Korean members, the 8th Route Army includes Manchuria, Korea, and Japan within its intelligence sphere. Subject believes that this intelligence machine is amazingly good. Most of the Koreans are young men. In general, Subject said, the whole movement in North China is a young peoples' movement.

**(g) Missions:** The mission properties are still there, but the missionaries are gone. The leaders have expressed the wish that they would return, however. The Communists, while they did not take an anti-Christian stand, prevented the missionaries from proselytizing and the missionaries sometimes in the earlier stages of the movement received rough treatment at the hands of the Communists, and strangely enough have never forgiven them, though they

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have received just as bad treatment by the Kuomintang and other factions.

(h) D'Anjou, Bredgeest, and Ullman: Rene d'Anjou and Mr. Ullman are Frenchmen who travelled from Peking to Chungking through the Communist area. Mr. Bredgeest, a Dutch engineer accompanied d'Anjou. They, however, were "conducted", Subject said, and were not free observers. Also they were not interested in what was to be seen in the area. Consequently they saw very little in the area of what was going on. The behavior of d'Anjou and Bredgeest at Nian, Subject thought, brought on the unfavorable treatment of which they complained. Ullman is definitely a queer personality, Subject said, and his reports must be taken with reserve. d'Anjou was generally disliked and distrusted by foreigners, particularly the British, in Peking.

## 17. COMMUNIST-KUOMINTANG RELATIONS:

Subject said that armed conflict between the Communists and the Kuomintang armies appears inevitable. The Communists are willing to meet the Kuomintang position "more than half way", but they will fight if forced too far. P'eng Teh-huai, one important Red leader, will certainly give the Communists hard-headed, practical advice on their relations with the Kuomintang and will be on guard for any compromise with the Kuomintang that will weaken the Communists substantially. Furthermore there is a basic and irradicable divergence in the ideologies of the two groups.

(a) Possibility of Civil War: Subject said that if Chiang has issued an ultimatum to the Communists ( as he hears is the case ) it will most likely lead to an armed clash. Subject said that there were fifty to sixty thousand well equipped Central Government troops South of Yenai at the time he was there. In event of Civil War, the Kuomintang could possibly capture Yenai, but Subject thought beyond that they would be no more successful against the Reds than the Japanese had been. Furthermore, Subject said, a long Civil War between the Kuomintang and the Communists might terminate in the elimination of Chiang.

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In the event of armed conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communists, numerical superiority would unquestionably lie on the side of the Kuomintang, but the morale of the Communist Armies would be superior, Subject said.

(b) Conditions at Sian: Subject found Sian to be a center of anti-Communist activity. Many people, particularly army officials, there take advantage of the existence of the blockade of the Red territory to make money on the artificial price differentials, selling goods in both directions. It is to these peoples' advantage to keep the blockade in force.

(c) Henan Famine: The road from Sian to Yenan is heavily guarded by 50,000 Central Government troops well armed, and fortified with pill boxes, trenches, forts, etc. A large number of the refugees from Henan could have gone into the Red area except for this and could have been resettled since Shensi has a comparatively sparse population. The Communists, Subject said, would have welcomed them, as they already have a good rehabilitation policy in operation and can handle a refugee problem quite easily and effectively.

(d) Position of Chou En-lai: Chou En-lai, the Communist representative in Chungking, has the full confidence of the people in his areas, Subject said. There is no evidence of a break of any sort between Chou and his constituency. The reason Chou is able to stay in Chungking in safety is that he was largely responsible for saving the Generalissimo's life in the Sian affair. The Communists' reason for keeping Chou in Chungking despite the Kuomintang attitude is that they are anxious to fulfill terms of their agreement as far as possible and work for a permanent understanding.

(e) Attitude of Chiang Kai Shek: Chiang refuses to deal with the Communists and dislikes for the controversy even to be mentioned. He would not make any effort to talk with Subject on this matter, though he and Subject were acquainted and this would have been an opportunity to get the benefit of unbiased observations. Subject said that, owing largely to Chiang's

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uncompromising stand, armed conflict was definitely a possibility. Should this eventuality arise, Subject said he thought the Communists would be strong enough to put up a very substantial stand against Central troops. Probably there would be a large number of desertions on the part of Central Government troops. The Communists do not appear to make special effort to proselytize among the Kuomintang troops, but news of the favorable conditions in the Red area does travel.

The Communists respect Chiang as a wise man who will prevent civil war. They blame everything of which they accuse the Kuomintang only on certain leaders close to the Party. Subject said that Civil War would come as a great shock to all.

## 18. CONDITIONS IN FREE CHINA:

Subject's impression is that Chungking stopped fighting December 8, 1941 and has devoted its efforts to preparing for peace ever since.

(a) Strength of the Kuomintang: The Kuomintang, Subject said, is not losing its grip, and is doing everything possible to build up party fences. Its Fascist tendencies are strong, even to the existence of "thought police", concentration camps, and espionage. Short of outright civil war, Subject said, no change is likely in the Party, though a kind of sectionalism might be resumed after the war.

(b) Leadership of the Kuomintang: The position of Chiang as leader is unquestioned. No one else in the Party would be able to successfully take over his position. After the war, judging by his past history, Chiang will be forced, in order to hold his ascendancy over the divergent elements, to promote anti-Communism and will almost certainly go strongly nationalistic, even promoting anti-American and anti-British feeling. He will have to take an anti-foreign stand, amounting to boycott of the United States and Britain, in order to retain some sort of unity in China.

(c) Central Government Claims: The Kuomintang claims of great victories in Hunan around the Tung ting lakes are bunk in Subject's opinion. One Chinese army man said that only 5000 Japanese, and those principally from

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drowning, due to the U. S. Airforce sinking two transports, were killed, while Central News claimed seventy to eighty thousand.

(d) Students in Free China: It is said that approximately one fifth of the students at Chengtu University are paid government spies, Subject said. Students at all schools in Kuomintang China are suppressed and Tai Li's "Gestapo", along with the Sanminshuyi Youth Corps, keep close watch on them.

(e) Postal System: The Postoffice still functions with various effectiveness throughout China regardless of political or military boundaries. Chungking still supplies the postage stamps even to Shanghai. There is a strict censorship, but mostly by the Japanese. The only effective censorship of Chinese mail leaving the country is in India on the way out.

## 19. FREEDOM OF OPINION IN KUOMINTANG CHINA:

In Chungking and Sian Subject met with various attempts to "muzzle" his accounts of the sojourn in Red territory. He was given to understand by various Chinese officials that "a foreigner would not be wise to talk about conditions there". The Chinese attempted to discount him by saying that as a foreigner, Subject couldn't understand Chinese affairs. Suggestions were made that Subject not transmit the information in his possession to official circles in the U.S., but they were only suggestions, and Subject made light of them, treating this attempt to hide the truth as a joke. Subject was the guest of honor at several Chinese dinners given by officials, but no reference was made to the Communists. Subject hoped to be able to secure some sort of rapprochement between Kuomintang leaders and the Communists when he reached Chungking, but found that the former were not interested in a reconciliation.

## 20. DISCUSSIONS WITH K. C. WU:

In Chungking Subject talked quite freely with his old friend K. C. Wu, Acting Foreign Minister of China in the absence of T. V. Soong, and suggested to K.C. that a discussion of conditions in the Communist area



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with the Generalissimo would be constructive as Subject felt the views of an unprejudiced outsider should be helpful. Subject was personally acquainted with Chiang Kai shek from former times, and though his presence in Chungking was undoubtedly known to Chiang, no interview was arranged. Subject felt that Chiang would have talked to him on any other subject, but that Chiang's mind was settled on the matter of the Communists so that the mere mention of anything concerning them is unwelcome. Subject feels that the bad relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists have brought about a grave situation which affects the course of the war.

## 21. CHIANG KAI SHEK'S NEW BOOK:

Subject said he was familiar with the contents of Chiang's book "China's Destiny" (original edition) and that the book carries two main thesis: anti-foreign (Nationalism) and Facism (Kuomintang).

## 22. U.S. PUBLIC OPINION OF CHINA:

Subject said that the U. S. is devoting its energies to tearing down Facism in Europe, but appears to be building it up in China through unqualified support of Chiang's one-party Kuomintang Government. Subject said that the public here was badly uninformed on the real state of Chinese affairs. In case of civil war breaking out in China, the U.S. public would react strongly, making it difficult to make use of what anti-Japanese forces exist in China, which in turn would cost more American lives and prolong the war.

## 23. REACTION OF U.S. ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN CHUNGKING:

Shortly after his arrival in Chungking, Subject went to see General Stilwell whom he had known when General Stilwell was M. A. at the Embassy in Peking. He was coolly received by General Stilwell who promptly turned Subject over to his son, who is head of army intelligence in Chungking. The younger Stilwell, Subject said, was insufferably rude to him personally, and flatly denied that any of Subject's maps or other data gathered in

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the Communist area were of any military value. Subject however left his materials with G-2 for a time with explicit instructions that they were absolutely confidential and were under no circumstances to be disseminated to the Chinese Government as this would violate Subject's pledge given to the guerrilla leaders from whom he had obtained them. However, Subject is sure that the younger Stilwell photographed the maps and believes that they were made available to the Chinese authorities. Marks on the returned maps indicated this. Because of this reception, Subject did not go near U. S. Military H. Q. again, but resolved to bring his data straight to Washington. Subject admitted that General Stilwell's treatment of him may have been necessitated as a show for the Generalissimo but even so, it was over done.

## 24. U.S. MILITARY AID TO CHINA.

Subject said he was alarmed over the possibility that the U. S. might send ground forces to fight in China. Such infantry, Subject said would be sacrificed. Chinese Universities, Subject said, are full of potential officer material who are compelled neither by patriotism nor the Government to join the armed forces. This compares most unfavorably with U.S. Army policy as regards the drafting of students. Subject said that General Stilwell's expressed views reflect those of the Generalissimo 100%. Subject said that the harping of Chinese officialdom on an allied combination to open the Burma Road was unrealistic since Burma<sup>Road</sup> traffic even in the best days did not deliver more than a fraction of the tonnage necessary, but would furnish officials with a profitable income from squeeze and profits from so-called "transportation companies".

## 25. CHINESE RED CROSS:

An American, was the source of Subject's information on the Chinese Red Cross. Dr. C. T. Wang head of the Chinese Red Cross, and Dr. Robert Lin have been engaged in a controversy over Army Medical Services and Supplies. Compared with Lin, C. T. Wang, Subject said, is an upright gentleman. Lin is still in Chungking. Dr. Robert Lin's program<sup>is</sup> still being supported from

**SECRET**

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contributions made by United China Relief in U.S.A.. United China Relief has reduced the amounts earmarked for Lin's program, and favors more money going to C. T. Wang. Subject says that his informant has travelled a good deal and is able to see through the situation.

June 22, 1948

Mont. Cooper, Esq.,  
General Manager,  
Associated Press,  
50 Rockefeller Plaza,  
New York City.

Dear Mont:

I am writing this letter simply to make one point clear, that the Office of Special Operations is a military organization created by joint order of the President as Commander in Chief, June 13, 1948. It is under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and performs missions as set forth in that order and as ordered from time to time by the Joint Chiefs.

I made this point today in conversation with Mr. H. J. Harris concerning duties which he might perform if he joined this organization, and I have been asked by him to communicate this information to you.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan.

WJD:IRM

February 1, 1943

✓  
Mr. Kent Cooper  
Associated Press  
50 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York City

My dear Mr. Cooper:

If it is possible for you to permit this office to employ Mr. Morris J. Harris he could be of great assistance to our work in connection with that area with which he is so familiar.

This suggestion is made with deep appreciation of the fact that the Associated Press is doing most important work which I should not like, in any way, to impair.

I can assure you, however, that he would have an opportunity to make a very valuable contribution under our auspices.

I shall be grateful for any consideration you can give us.

Most sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan

Director

*HARRIS, MORRIS J. 9725  
x U.P.*

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

DATE: January 30, 1943

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Colonel Donovan  
From: N.F. Allman  
Subject: Morris J. Harris.

*Neil Franklin*

Mr. Harris says his special assignment with AP will permit him to join OSS in about one month.

If we wish him to join us he says it will help him a great deal if you would be good enough to ask Kent Cooper head of AP to lend us Harris for the duration.

You will recall we discussed him for the Japan desk.

P.C.  
Not found.

Harris, M.J. 9725

X U. P.

*John*

MEMORANDUM

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE: 12/23/42

TO : Colonel Donovan  
FROM : N. F. Allman *W*  
SUBJECT : Morris Harris

I spoke to Harris on the phone and I told him that we were sorry that he could not come with us at this time. He said we might feel free to call on him at any time for any information that he might have or might be able to get, and I told him that we would do so as he no doubt would be of help to us from time to time, especially with his sources of information.

I would suggest that you thank him for his offer to be of assistance and intimate that we will take advantage of his offer from time to time.

PA.

*Hall Doc B 725*  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

*W. J. Office*  
*in Comm.*  
 January 13, 1943

✓  
 Lt.-Col. Robert B. Hall  
 Office of Strategic Services  
 74 New Montgomery Street  
 San Francisco, California

Dear Colonel Hall:

We have given further careful consideration to the matter of our California representation and have decided to make the various changes which were being considered at the time of your conversations with us. We believe that the work of the Office of Strategic Services in California will be most effective if you are free to devote your full time to the supervision of Research and Analysis and Foreign Nationalities activities in California, and if Mr. Easton's work is limited to SI activities under the direction of Mr. Whitney Shephardson and Mr. Arthur Goldberg. A new directive, in accordance with our decisions, has been prepared and will be forwarded to you. In view of the altered character of Mr. Easton's activities it seems desirable to us that you should, in order to reflect the above changes, rescind your order establishing a Los Angeles Branch Office and appointing Mr. Easton as its chief.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to discuss this matter with you and I am confident that the California Office under your direction will make a fine contribution to the activities of the Office of Strategic Services in that area.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
 Director



HEADQUARTERS &amp;

Commission

San Francisco. O/B

February 4, 1943

## MEMORANDUM:

TO : Mr. Murphy

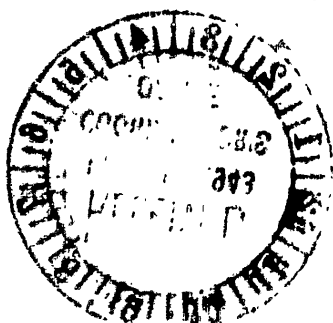
FROM : Major R. H. Oliver

According to the records of the Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, Lt. Colonel Robert Hall, who was commissioned at the request of Dr. Langer, head of R & A, has since been designated branch head in charge of the San Francisco office of the Office of Strategic Services.

With this in mind, confirmation of the fact that Colonel Hall should be correctly charged to Special Assistants And Representatives To Theatre Commanders under the Directors and Assistant Directors office is requested.

RHO

RHC/htl



copy sent to O'Brien

February 4, 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Mr. Murphy

FROM : Major R. H. Oliver

According to the records of the Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, Lt. Colonel Robert Hall, who was commissioned at the request of Dr. Burger, head of R & A, has since been designated branch head in charge of the San Francisco office of the Office of Strategic Services.

With this in mind, confirmation of the fact that Colonel Hall should be correctly charged to Special Assistants And Representatives To Theatre Commanders under the Directors and Assistant Directors office is requested.

RHO

RHO/htl



orig. ret. to O. R. Oliver

Hall, Robt B 8726  
X Commissioner  
X San Francisco Office

February 1, 1943.

MEMORANDUM

From: William J. Donovan

To: Lieut. Colonel Robert B. Hall, A.U.S.

1. You are hereby assigned as Director of the California office of the Office of Strategic Services, with headquarters at San Francisco.

2. You are directed to proceed from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, leaving Washington on or about February 2, 1943. En route you are directed to stop at North Platte, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado, and Los Angeles, California, on official business for this office.

3. You are hereby authorized, at such times as in your discretion may be necessary and advisable in connection with the performance of your duties, to wear civilian clothing.

William J. Donovan  
Director.

Handwritten: 8726  
 R. San Francisco Data

January 14, 1948

Mr. Robert B. Hall, Director  
 California Field Office  
 Office of Strategic Services  
 San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Hall:

As Director of the California Field Office of the Office of Strategic Services, you are hereby authorized to coordinate and exercise full responsibility in connection with the organizational, administrative and operating functions as may be directed from time to time.

You are authorized to direct and control official travel within the continental limits of the United States for personnel under the jurisdiction of the California Office. Travel outside the continental limits must be authorized through the Washington Office. You are further authorized subject to the direction and/or approval of this office or the appropriate branch or office of the Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D. C. to recommend personnel appointments, approve travel reimbursement vouchers, to issue purchase authorities to the San Francisco Office of the Treasury Procurement Division for office supplies and equipment, to distribute "Invitations to Bid" and to recommend award which shall be by the Washington Office, and issue obligation documents. Copies of all orders, bids, instructions, etc. issued pursuant to such authorities must be furnished to the appropriate division of the Washington Office. The procurement of all technical equipment, lease of office space, and service contracts must be recommended by the Washington OSS Procurement and Supply Division.

You will be directly responsible to the Director of Strategic Services but will be subject, insofar as the Services Branch functions are concerned, to the instructions issued by the Deputy Director - Services. You are expected to give full cooperation to representatives of the various offices and branches of the Office of Strategic Services who may visit or be assigned to the West Coast area.

You will be required to report frequently to the Director of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C. with respect to the progress of the operations being conducted through the California Field Office and shall make special reports as requested.

Mr. Robert B. Hall.

- 2 -

January 14, 1948

The authority and functions assigned herein may be delegated by you to an official stationed in the Netherlands when you may designate as Acting Director in your absence, but a copy of each delegation should be furnished my office.

Very truly yours,

William J. Donovan



KE:edring:vap

cc: Colonel Donovan ✓  
 Mr. Stacy  
 Mr. Mayo  
 Mr. Sears  
 Mr. Openta  
 Mr. Barnes

*Handwritten:*  
Hollister  
Cunningham  
San Francisco

December 12, 1942

Brigadier General Hayes A. Kramer  
Room 2E776, Pentagon Building  
Arlington, Virginia

*Handwritten:* HAYES  
My dear General:

I wanted to express my appreciation for your kindness in making it possible for Mr. Robert Hall to attend your MIS School. He tells me that he gained a great deal from the training and feels that it will be most helpful in his work. As you know we are sending him to San Francisco to take charge of OSS activities on the West Coast. We hope to have him commissioned before he goes.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan  
Director

P.C. to  
Hogruden 10/42

Hall, Robt. B. 8726  
Commission, Army  
X S.F. office

## OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

## INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Mr. Murphy  
FROM: William L. Langer  
SUBJECT: Robert B. Hall

DATE: December 3, 1942

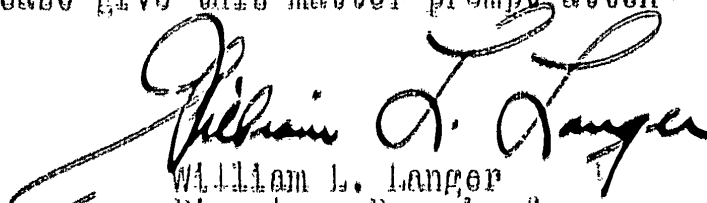
I should like to request that immediate steps be taken with General Deane to secure a commission as Lieutenant Colonel for Robert B. Hall.

Mr. Hall is about to be sent to San Francisco as the Chief Representative of the Office of Strategic Services on the West Coast. His presence there is much desired by the officers of the MIS and he will be working in close conjunction with them. For this reason if for no other, it seems necessary that he should be in uniform.

Mr. Hall is one of the most distinguished American geographers and a man of high standing and wide experience in the American academic world. He served in the last war as:

1st Sergeant  
2nd Lieutenant - 355th Infantry  
Regimental Intelligence Officer  
355th Infantry

Will you please give this matter prompt attention.

  
William L. Langer  
Director, Branch of  
Research and Analysis

# MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARIAT

FROM: J. R. Murphy

The R&A Branch will probably have at least one man to assist Hall. The S.I. Branch is sending a representative to handle shipping intelligence and it is expected that he will have one assistant. The S.O. Branch has a Lieutenant Clark in San Francisco now as its representative.

Field Photographic and Pictorial Records each have offices in Los Angeles. It is expected that the S.I. Branch will have a man employed in Los Angeles for shipping intelligence, or rather to pick up information from travellers, ship-owners and crews.

Mr. Hall, who is going to take charge in San Francisco, feels that all West Coast activities should be under his command.

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/08/05 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100430001-6



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Hagen, Paul 6543  
German Socialists  
X Neues Beginnen

DATE: April 24, 1945

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: General Donovan  
Through General Magruder  
FROM: Whitney H. Shepardson

SUBJECT:

Attached is comment on Paul Hagen, brought up  
to date by Mrs. Rado.

W.H.S.  
W.H.S.

C  
O  
P  
**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

4/21/43

TO: Dr. Calvin B. Hoover  
FROM: Emmy C. Rado  
SUBJECT: My memo of April 12, 1943

After having read Paul Hagen's interview in "PM" of April 13th I think it necessary to add what I heard of P.H.'s recent attitude. In my last memo I simply tried to show that, judging from his past, he is not fit to do the things he wants to do in the future.

During the last two months friends of P.H. told me that he has fortified his position a great deal. They said that he has been taken up seriously by the right wing of the C.I.O. Some of his leftist friends were worried because he gave the impression of having changed his opinions a great deal. They said that suddenly he is anti-Russian. He has expressed strong anti-Communist feelings. Up to recently he was always very careful on that score. He always seemed to have left a door open.

A very intimate friend of P.H. who has been particularly close to him for 25 years told me that he has become an opportunist and money-minded. He attributed it to P.H.'s recent successes with the right-wing C.I.O. leaders.

Knowing P.H., I am sure that he never would have given the interview to "PM" unless he felt sure of himself, sure that he had a strong enough backing to attack OSS and the State Department.

I was told that the recent dinner at the Hotel Statler in Washington on behalf of the American Friends of German Freedom was the opening of a new and intensified and purposeful Hagen campaign. The right-wing CIO leaders were present at the dinner. Mrs. Roosevelt and Philipp Murray (CIO) were among the speakers. Reinhold Niebuhr, who presided, referred to Murray as "the principal speaker". (Incidentally, Niebuhr is supposed to leave for England in a week or so. Hagen told a newspaperman that in two to three months' time he would tell him a "big story" concerning a joint German refugee movement in Britain and the U.S.A. He said that someone close to him would go to England and be back in two or three months from now.)

SECRET

2.

David Shaw took part at the dinner at the Statler. He and a friend of mine commented on the euphoric state of mind of Hagen's at the dinner. He did not speak but bellowed for twenty minutes. David Shaw and I were discussing the dinner and the change in H. I told him of the stories I had heard of the right-wing C.I.O. support. David Shaw said that this was obvious that this was obvious at the dinner. Then he remembered that a while ago two A.F. of L. men from the Automobile Workers Union told him that they had been selected to go to a conference in England and from there to Russia. But recently a right-wing C.I.O. leader prided himself in talking to David Shaw that he had, through his influence, spoiled the trip of the A.F. of L. men and that C.I.O. representatives are going to be sent instead.

Hagen was particularly proud to have also an A.F. of L. speaker at his dinner. He represented a railroad union.

William Green is no friend of Hagen. He does not trust him, but Hagen managed all the same to have a good A.F. of L. union represented.

In his interview with "PM" Hagen says that OSS does not want to have him or his friends make contact with "The good German workers" because we apparently want to deal with Hanfstaengls or other semi-fascist leaders.

If Hagen now succeeds to convince the American workers that all the good German workers are just waiting to overthrow Hitler as soon as he or his friends are smuggled into Germany to light the fire of the revolution, and if the C.I.O. advertises him as an antidote against the Russian influence, then Hagen can become a public nuisance.. This is exactly the field of endeavor in which he is a master.

In sending Niebuhr as an emissary of his to England and in possibly having something to do with the C.I.O. representatives going to England, he will try to make connections with the Church and Labor movements in England. I am told that in this country the right-wing C.I.O. is closely connected to Church affairs.

P.S. Attached is an article on Niebuhr in the "New York Post". It seems to me to be part of his build-up to make him more interesting when he comes back with his message from the German refugees in England.

SECRET

## Silhouette

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1943

NEW YORK POST  
3—DAILY MAGAZINE SECTION

39

## Niebuhr—The Grim Crusader

By HENRY RECKETT

The office of Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr provides the setting for an ivory tower theologian. His office is Room 701, Union Theological Seminary, that gray pile along upper Broadway, between Columbia University and the Riverside Church.

There are two ways to reach it. If in a hurry, you may climb a circular Gothic stairway to the seventh floor. If you have plenty of time, it's better to go by elevators. The first elevator man-ages to reach the fourth floor. You get out there, walk several yards and step into another elevator, which rises three more floors.

You have the feeling that Dr. Niebuhr is isolated there, alone with his own deep thoughts.

But the truth is otherwise. Into this snug office, its walls so hidden with books that there is wall space only for one picture, a small wood engraving of Jonah inside the whale, has come a letter from an Army chaplain in North Africa. He used to be in Dr. Niebuhr's classes and he and other Army officers are asking for "ideas." Mind you, they want the lowdown on the political situation in North Africa, especially as regards the French. Whatever else he tells them, Dr. Niebuhr will not conceal his skepticism about State Dept. policy.

**Professor, Editor and Advocate**

At present the nook of a seminary office is Dr. Niebuhr's center of operations as professor of Christian ethics, editor of the bi-weekly "Christianity and Crisis" and the quarterly "Christianity and Society," reviewer of books for various periodicals, chairman of the Union for Democratic Action, and advocate of burning

the war is a sermon one," he said. "The Germans are not congenitally bad, but they are politically inept. The tragedy of the German people is that they have had a culture profound as regards the ultimate things in life, but inept in practical politics.

**"No Great Advance, As Did Britain"**

"Through music, philosophy and pure science they have illuminated the ultimate. In politics they have been politically immature. They had no middle class revolution, made no great advance as did Britain in Cromwell's time. Feudalism continued and the German petty princes and military tradition.

"The Germans must be disarmed, of course, but that will not be enough. They must be related to a healthy European economy. And how can Germany as a nation expiate the awful guilt of this war? Only by establishing a political and economic life which is a synthesis of the virtues of the west."

How does Dr. Niebuhr solve the problem of time? He dismissed the question with a gesture and said that he had not systematized his work to any degree.

**He Writes His Books In the Summer**

"I fit it in as best I can."

He teaches on Tuesdays and Fridays, eight hours a week, all told, and prepares his lectures at



Soon this schedule will be modified. Dr. Niebauer is about to go to the British Isles for three months of speaking and other activity.

Mrs. Nisbahr, now teaching religion at Bernard College, is of British birth and Dr. Nisbahr was one of her teachers when she came here in 1932 as "the first woman fellow" from Oxford in the exchange fellowship.

## “Faster Stability Of British L&C”

But it was suggested that his **slowness** probably accounted in part for his high respect for British characteristics, he said that he would have that respect anywhere. He appreciated "the inner strength of British life," the tendency to make progress gradually, without any upheavals. Perhaps, too, he finds charm in the persistence of feudal tradition along with change.

Dr. Nicholas himself is of German ancestry. His father was the Rev. Gustave Nicholas, a scholarly Lutheran clergyman. Dr. Nicholas knows Germany well.

**The problem of Germany after**

Over week ends he is away, preaching at universities on Sunday mornings, addressing political and liberal groups on Saturday nights and Sundays afternoon.

He read Wendell Walker's book, "Our World," on the train to Boston, and did a review of it for The Nation. Much historical research is necessary, for his sermons are current, and he must keep up on current events so that he can do editorialials and articles of opinion. But his books, through which he has gained fame as one of the most brilliant thinkers today, in theology, are written during the summer.

As for recreation in the City Dr. Niebuhr hasn't any, because he's got a few too many jobs." Still he and his wife walk together on Riverside Drive, talking religion sometimes, and trying to answer the children's questions.

The answers satisfy Elizabeth, four, but Christopher, eight has his father's strength.

Once a week about 60 students and friends drop in at the Nieuwlander home for discussion. It's

real long-time talk about religion, philosophy, the destiny of man

**Personal Questions  
Don't Annoy Him**

In a casual meeting Dr. Niebuhr is the easiest kind of a man to deal with, and extremely personal questions don't annoy him. Beyond saying that he lost his hair early, he did not care to talk about his conspicuous dandruff. Otherwise, he was responsive. He cuts whatever is set before

him and has no great interest in food except as fuel. He smokes cigarettes, too much, he fears. He takes a social cocktail, does not drink aside from that, pays little attention to clothes and has no little extravagance to confess.

He remembers birthdays fairly well, and his duck is free from encumbrances, although not necessarily so. He keeps three, right in front of him, a photograph of his wife and the children.

Dr. Fletcher says he had

midnight, wakes up two others in the course of the night, none at 7:30 and feels that he doesn't get quite enough sleep that way, therefore takes a nap after lunch. He seems to talk as easily as he breathes. He thinks he talks too fast.

Four years ago Dr. M. H. Smith, who is married, began wearing spectacles for reading. Because he found it awkward to put on his specs every time he wanted to refer to notes, he turned himself to do without them altogether.

In general, the books in his sociology office have 75 to 85 with similar books on religion and society at home.

Dr. Michelson had never when asked what person had influenced him most. His position, he feels, is one of "personal rebellion" against the existing social system, rather than of "social rebellion" as a result of the influence of any one person. He has been classified as a pessimist and his statements that his outlook is rather grim.

[illegible]

NEW YORK POST  
DAILY MAGAZINE SECTION—4

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1943

Health and Home

## THE FASHION SHOW

By Audrey McLaughlin

### Extra Care Gets Extra Wear Out of Precious Woolens



### 5 Pounds of Dust Removed from Rug

The A. B. Campbell Carpet Cleaning Co., which has been cleaning carpets for 40 years, declares it removes about five pounds of dust and dirt from the average nine by twelve rug.

The Campbell Co.'s process, called "Lustre-Nu," is exclusive with the firm. It includes putting the rug through a huge drum-like machine which has as many "hands" as a centipede has legs. These hands spank the rug with precision and vigor, after which it is turned over for a spanking on the other side.

Then the rug is sent to a room where it is shampooed twice with coconut oils and soaps—the type of emulsifier used depending upon the type of rug. Next the rug is rinsed several times and sent to the drying room for a special, safe drying process. After this it is demothed.

### Post's Pattern

#### BRIGHT COLORS

The brighter the better . . . a two-piece that lends itself to brilliant contrasting colors. Flattering top, young skirt.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1724-B designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Corresponding bust measurements 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Size 14 (32) bodice requires, with short sleeves, 1½ yards 39-inch material; skirt 2½ yards, 6 yards ribbon trimming.

Good news for all home dress-makers.

### Tuesday's Beauty Notes . . . By Diane

### Gift Packages of Scent Express the Easter Spirit



A CHARMING remembrance for Mother, sister or sweetheart is Dorothy Gray's Noregay perfume that comes in an exquisite package.

...and from white pique ... her matching Fedora \$12.95. ... and yellow check coat with ... matching yellow hat \$5.95. Big ... in her beige flannel coat with brown ... straw sailor. Coat \$19.95 and hat \$3.95. All from Lord & Taylor.

Easter, in a world at war, is Easter with a difference. This year it will not be a day when special finery is paraded then laid away in mothballs because it is too extreme for everyday.

If you inspect the latest fashions for spring, you'll realize we're not going to wear sack cloth and ashes for the duration. War conditions, rather than hampering creative ability, have encouraged quality combined with simplicity.

But war-times have brought about another important factor—conservation—and every woman now is on her mettle to preserve her possessions.

If this spring finds you with a new wool costume, you're off to a good start, but don't forget the costume, new or old, deserves attention, too.

The Dept. of Agriculture has issued a timely bulletin on the care of the wool in which it makes the following suggestions for its conservation:

#### Keep It Clean

Perpiration weakens wool, so why not give a new dress, suit or coat a confident beginning by making shields of matching lining cloth to take the stains and save rubbing. Avoid getting over-soiled because when it gathers mud it's harder to bring back the crisp and open look. Get it out and spots are moth-bait.

A scarf or washable collar keeps smudges off a neckline, so don't forget that extra bit of white there—it's an added protection.

#### Give Them a Holiday

Don't overwork pockets either. Stuffed and overloaded, they'll respond by sagging. Stretching can be prevented at shoulders and hips, too, (particularly in a coat) by loosening the fastenings while sitting.

Give your clothes a rest, if you can, and less pressing is needed. It's a good idea to brush and air wool a bit after each wearing. When properly hung away the wool will spring back and some of the wrinkles will drop out.

When summer comes along and you're ready to put wool clothes away for the next season, follow a few guaranteed "do's." First, put it away clean and free from pests. Store wool in a dark dry, cool place. If you must choose between a hot, dry attic and a cool, damp basement, choose the attic. Dampness invites mildew. Above all, be sure the trunk, closet, or heavy paper bag is tightly sealed.

There is plenty of wool on hand for now and future use, but that doesn't excuse you from keeping in the "preservation" line.

#### Rayon Stocking Ceiling Delayed a Month by OPA

Those rumors or rationing of rayon stockings, preceded by a "freeze," were all started by the trade's dissatisfaction with the new OPA ruling cutting prices—and profits, informed sources said today.

The OPA has given the hosiery trade a month's stay on ceiling prices and mandatory grade labels when the trade's complaints about the new rulings neared "strike" proportions, it was said.

#### EVENING EVENTS

##### LECTURE

The Community Church, John Haynes Holmes, "The Life of Jesus," 40 E. 58th St., 8:15.

...ready! You'll find it brimming with new ideas for dirndls, tailored frocks, suits and accessories! Send for your copy today, it is 15 cents. Order a Fashion Book with a 15 cent pattern for 25 cents plus 1 cent for postage.

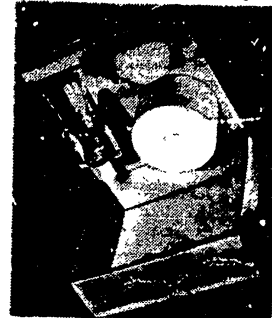
For this attractive pattern send 15 cents, plus 1 cent for postage, in coin with your name, address, pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, the New York Post, Post Office Box 75, Station O, New York, N. Y.



1724-B



A SKY-BLUE Easter bonnet box decked with rainbler roses and a big bow containing two crowns of perfume by Matchabelli.



A TRIO of goodies packaged by Daggett & Randall includes Mountain Heather bath accessories of cologne, soap and bath powder.

Most of us never outgrow our childish delight in gift packages and the days in the year that inspire remembrances. Spring always brings the Easter Bunny and he's as much a part of our make-believe world as Santa Claus.

Nearly all of us are in the same position now, however, and we find our personal "Easter Bunny" either in the service or in the home-front victory ranks with little time for shopping. If you're a smart, sensible girl, you'll come right out with a few suggestions and he'll appreciate the prompting.

part of the all-important morale of women on the home front is to retain all the touches of feminine loveliness she can and fragrance does a great deal for a light-hearted mood.

What would better express the Easter spirit than a gift of scent? If you're looking for a gay, luring fragrance to put you in a happy mood and make those about you conscious of your charms, try Tussy Estrellita cologne. Or, if you adore matched make-up kits suggest Tussy's Safari.

#### For the Smari Woman

If your personality combines smartness in attire, figure and repartee, synchronize these qualities with a suggestion of Helena Rubinstein's Town perfume.

To prove there is no ceiling on beauty and to prove how far you can stretch that shrinking dollar, Dorothy Gray suggests a trio of tantalizing scents in Sweet Sug-gestion, Jasmin and Rose Geranium. Or, if you're a woman who appreciates sophisticated fragrance, ask for a package of Lady-in-the-Dark cologne and dusting powder.

For women in the service, Elation by Dorothy Gray is the ideal scent to personify their adventurous spirit.

Particularly refreshing, lovely and sentimental, too, is the poignant appeal of flowers at Easter time. Lucien Lelong appropriately suggests floral perfume such as his Lilac, Gardenia, Rose de melia, Petunia or Honeysuckle all with the fragrance of a freshly-picked blossom.

If a non-alcoholic substitute is your aim, then choose Helen Rubinstein's Heaven-sent Cologne compact, a creamy essence that's non-spillable and economical.

*Hagen, Paul* 6543  
*German Socialist*  
*Wones - Begonnen*  
CONFIDENTIAL

April 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Donovan  
FROM: Mr. John C. Hughes  
SUBJECT: Paul Hagen

*File*

You will recall that when I was in your office Tuesday morning, I showed you a memorandum on Paul Hagen prepared by Mrs. Rado. As requested by you I am sending you herewith a copy of the same.

J.C.H.





Mr. Garvin Weston

April 12, 1960

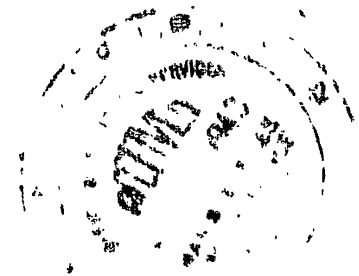
May 9, 1960

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I was taken ill suddenly, that is why you got attached report so late.

I have known Paul Hagen for a long time. While he was working against the Nazis (at a time when only a handful of people throughout the world realized their danger and only a few nations fought against them), I gave him all the support as I did to every anti-Nazi organization from 1933 on.

Paul Hagen has great ambitions nowadays. I feel very strongly that he is not qualified for the things he proposes to do. But I have hesitated putting my objections on paper because I did not like the idea of hurting him. I am doing so now because I am afraid that some people in our government might use him for the wrong purposes and that this would endanger other people.



NOT TO BE ACCESSIONED

SECRET

### "The Silent War"

The significance of this book is comprehensible only to those who know Paul Hagen and the role he wants to play in the future of Germany.

The authors are two friends and followers of Hagen: Bernhard Taurer and Georg Hilsberg. Both are employed in the German Radio Section of the NSD. Hilsberg was a member of Hagen's Neu-Beginnen group in Germany, was caught by the Gestapo and served a four-year prison sentence. I heard directly from Lippinnett that the first chapters submitted by the authors looked hopeless and that the editors did not think that these two men could ever write a book. They were very surprised when later on the MS had improved so much. They figured that somebody must have come to their help.

The authors give a good description of how life in Germany was for people who fought the regime and give plenty of good advice how to behave and what not to expect. But still the book is a clever piece of "Dichtung und Wahrheit". In the beginning of the book the authors state that the Neu-Beginnen group was one of many underground groups. But as you go along, the Neu-Beginnen group takes on more and more importance, and at the end of the book the innocent reader is convinced that the Neu-Beginnen group must have been the most prominent underground group; this in spite of mentioning Social Democrats or religious circles, etc. The reader might also conclude from the authors' statement that the Communist party in Germany was "so riddled with Nazi" and that the Communists were not even able to save their top leaders" and thus believe that the Communist party henceforth did not count much in the underground struggle in the years to come.

The book, from the introduction to the last page, creates the impression that the Neu-Beginnen group was connected with the Social Democrats. References are made to the "Green Reports" of the exiled Social Democratic party who maintained an office in Prague and had secretaries in all the surrounding countries. These secretaries were in contact with German Social Democrats inside Germany and received regular reports from them which then were published in the "Green Reports" (Grüne Berichte). The Social Democratic organizations in exile were in the main supported by International Labor Unions.

As far as I know, there was never any official cooperation in underground work between Hagen's Neu-Beginnen group and the German Social Democrats. Hagen had limited contacts with Social Democrats in Thuringia, Saxony and the Rhineland; probably the officials of the Social Democratic party did not know of it.

A few years ago Hagen was afraid that his former membership in the Communist party would hurt him politically, and he tried to win as many Social Democrats as possible. A few

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It is not impossible that Wagon had become a member of the Social Democratic Party in a remote location at some time in the or early in 1937, which would be hard to verify. It is true that time is the young Social Democrats to his father, Wagon, Begonnen. He wanted to do an inside job on the party, and thus he became a member of it. The Social Democratic group considered itself a conspiratory group. They were against the Nazis, the Social Democrats and the Communists.

I happen to know how small the Nazi-Bolshevik group really was in Germany. I know of a German woman who was an agent for them in Berlin. She got caught by the Gestapo because she did not have money enough to buy a sufficient quantity of garden paper and kept the same sheet in her desk drawer. This "agent" was a student and was emotionally in a bad way. A woman psychiatrist, a friend of mine, treated her. This doctor sent her to Prague and sent a message to Hagen that the girl was unsuited for this type of activity and that she should stay in Prague and not return to Germany. Hagen disregarded this advice and after a short time sent her back. On her return, the Gestapo arrested her at the frontier, and she committed suicide by hanging herself shortly after.

The student had a notebook on her person and in it was listed the name and address of this doctor. She was arrested and the Gestapo kept her for a year in Moabit for questioning, and later she was sentenced to "Zuchthaus". Her friends managed her escape to Czechoslovakia in May 1938. With the help of my husband and his friends we brought her over here. She is an unusually intelligent person, and she did learn tremendously from the questioning by the Gestapo. She herself was not engaged in underground work, but she knew of it through some of her patients. She told us that the Gestapo never gave first or second class importance to arrests of the Magyar New-Regime group. Such cases were turned over to third rate investigators; the first and second class investigators were very busy with the Communists.

On page 182 the authors write of the accidents that happen in underground work, like when a man loses his head and breaks down and confesses or "In a dangerous situation a man loses his

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head and gave a suitcase full of money to the man who took the suitcase, saying it was for the man who was in the boat. The man who was in the boat was given the suitcase and the money.

I happen to know that Hagen's two best friends, the men who head the New-Beginners group in London, were in the Berlin Bureau. Hagen was not there at the time. They were warned that the Gestapo was in the city and took a car and drove to the headquarters of the group. They dumped all the papers in the lake without thinking. The suitcase contained all names of all the members of the group, names of the group, names for monetary contributions with the names of the contributors, all in the same order as reports on their organizational situation, minutes of meetings and conversations, plans for the future of the group and political blue-prints of the future. During the next months, 200 to 250 people throughout Germany were arrested. The Nazis found the key to the code through the arrest of one man. The main leaders of the group escaped abroad in time. This was the end of the conspiratory group. What was left of the organization were some contacts to individuals in Germany who were cultivated from the surrounding countries. Some of them were friends who were the heads of the Berlin Bureau and to whom they divorced themselves from Hagen and founded a new branch of New-Beginners in England. Hagen has made efforts to get reconnected with them. I do not know how the relations are now.

I question myself again and again how a man can possibly be considered the authority on underground work when his top people did not even destroy the material and allowed it to fall into the hands of the Gestapo.

In the book this incident is treated in an offhand fashion. This is what I mean when I say that the book creates a wrong impression. The authors are clever enough to mention this incident because it is known to a number of people. In the same way they talk of the "Green Berets", etc. as if they had something to do with them. They indirectly take credit for all that work on - but when this incident is mentioned, they do not talk of it in relation to their own group. The book is a public relations job for Hagen - and a good one.

I once met a Russian who is a historian and who did research work for the Russian Government in Germany. He left the party at the time of the purges. He is now in the United States and keeps very quiet. He was in Prague during the time Hagen was there as the head of his movement. This Russian told me that he kept track of Hagen's underground activities. He described them as childish, irresponsible and said that Hagen was engaged in what Boy Scouts would call "Black Hand".

Hagen's Communist background probably counts for his belief that politics are nothing but conspiratorial activities carried by a small group. He is the type of a professional conspirator

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Hagen is a most able propagandist. He is now and has been in the Communist party. (In the Public Library in London he wrote in 1923 in support of the Communist revolt in Germany - Land (Lennwerke). He uses everything to his advantage. He does not waste. He is very charming and pleasant and polite. Everyone less intelligent than he is usually fooled by him. He achieves a lot through words who easily fall in love with him. He is a gifted organizer. He is sincere in what he writes. He does not lack personal courage. (He went repeatedly to the Soviet Czecho-Slovakia in Germany and stayed in Berlin. He has had to take care of himself.)



The fact is that Hagen knew how to exploit his "German Reports" for himself. Hagen's first assignment was to do a very small scale work. The Social Democrats did a large scale trying to get information about Nazi activities and attempts to spread. Only Hagen made much personal use of it. He came to America in person and collected money for his group. The first year of his visit he collected money among my friends and the checks were made out to the League of Industrial Democracy (L.I.D.). The second year he needed more money and this time an organization had to be founded. It took the name "Friends of German Freedom". I was one of the first people he had to see on his first trip asking me for contacts. On his second trip, the yearly budget of the Neu-Beginnen group was \$10,000. This included Hagen's trip and sometimes his wife's to America and his sojourn here.

Mr. Alfred Stern from Chicago became enchanted with Hagen and endeavored in the next years to raise Hagen's budget in America. I believe that he has considerably scaled off since. Hagen met Stern the first time through my introduction. At that time, Mr. Stern was married to a Roosevelt daughter, and he was connected with the Eisenhower Fund. Hagen used the "American Friends of German Freedom" as a propaganda platform for himself.

Hagen's closest supporters for years were left-radicals, ex-Communists, etc., usually able intellectuals. In 1940, after the fall of France, he acquired a lot of influence in the Emergency Rescue Committee through his (former) girl friend Ingrid Warburg. Thus he was able to secure visas for almost all his friends who fled France. He was also able to find jobs in America for almost all of them. No doubt he is extremely able in exploiting his contacts.

Hagen is Austrian, but he came to Germany in 1919, and all his political interests center on Germany. He wants Austria reunited with Germany after the war. Of course, this would make for a bigger and stronger Germany. I am sure Hagen sees himself playing an important part in the future of that Germany.

Have you ever seen the document which I possess written by Hagen and his friends in 1939 in France and which deals with the "Future Germany"? Politically it is the plan for Soviet Germany without cooperation with the Comintern.

Hagen's book "Will Germany Crack?" was a nice solid job. This new book "The Silent War" no doubt will win more Americans to his side, because it gives the impression of another good job. I fear the impression it gives and is supposed to give is that Hagen and Neu-Beginnen are the specialists for starting a revolution in Germany. (Hoping to do it as an assignment for our government). (I know that a year ago Hagen tried to convince a young American friend of his to go to Switzerland for the Saturday Evening Post in order to prepare the ground for Hagen. Hagen told him that he (the young man) was going to be the John Reed of the German Revolution. The State Department did not give a

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your sort to the young writer.)

I feel that our government ought to be very careful in their decision to employ Hagen or his supporters. Of the latter I feel that their loyalty first is to Hagen and Hagen's first loyalty is also to Hagen.

"The Silent War" is just another instance of creating a misconception of the size and importance the New-Beginners group have had. Hagen needs to prove that he is an experienced and successful organizer of an important group of Germans in the West that our government will use him and thus put him physically in a place from where he can hope to work.

(I heard that Reinhold Niebuhr, one of Hagen's protectors and Chairman of the "American Friends of German Freedom" is going to London at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. I am curious to learn what Niebuhr will do in England in order to help the New-Beginners.)

[illegible]

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3. Is it true that Nigro in 1986 made the recently deceased American delegate, E. Sharkey Vlach a victim of a deceiving misstatement by promising to him in Harlebad an alleged "Conference of German Delegates of a New German Underground Movement" in order to move him to arrange financial support, while the participants had actually not come from Germany at all?

d. Is it true that Nagan, in the Spring of 1940, had claimed wrongly that the author of an article about him, Hans Sildien, was a "Gestapo-agent" and a "criminal and untrustworthy person", although he had taken back these same accusations against that same party member in 1938 before a Party Court of Arbitration in Prague?

8. Is it true that Paul Hagen uses the collected funds of his organization "American Friends of German Freedom" first of all for the support of the above-mentioned tiny group of political refugees, the "New-England" group?

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It is noted that Hagen, in view of his position, was not in a position to make any statement in the proceedings. It is also noted that Hagen, in view of his position, was not in a position to make any statement in the proceedings. It is also noted that Hagen, in view of his position, was not in a position to make any statement in the proceedings.

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It is requested that the three members of the committee appointed personally to make a written declaration, in the name of the committee, also dated April 25, 1941. This declaration in which neither of the members nor the chairman participated, justifies Hagen's position in the investigating proceedings, blames the other participants of the proceedings for the abrupt break-off and finally expresses the conviction that Hagen, according to the opinion of these three members, was completely cleared of all the accusations through the proceedings.

This undoubtedly change attitude towards an investigating procedure in which we have participated in our capacity as old functionaries and representatives of Social Democracy forces us to take a stand. We therefore state herewith:

1. It is against the law of procedure and not permitted that three members of an investigation commission of seven, and furthermore only those members who had been personally appointed by the accused, make declarations and judgments, unaided and on their own account, about the alleged result of an investigation which is far from being closed.

2. We prefer for this reason to refrain from a factual attitude to the results of the investigation up to now. But we must state, in contrast to the declaration of the three representatives of Hagen, that it is not of the question that the proceedings have brought about a justification or "clearance" of Paul Hagen of the publicly raised accusations against him.

3. The investigating proceedings have been broken off exclusively and without justifiable reasons by the requester himself. There were no unbridgeable hindrances in the course of an orderly continuation of the proceedings. Whether and what announcements conclusions can be drawn from the

There is hardly any question what the result of this investigation would have been if it had taken its course to the end with all its necessary exhaustiveness in all the points to be investigated. The so-called "political Father" Karl Frank - for this expression he seems to have a special liking after the examples of the Nazis and of the Communists - had in fact his good reasons to torpedo the investigation proceedings. The debate about the few points which came up for questioning could not

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The fact that this man, after years of unscrupulous promotion in vastaking communism, which was supposed to have been abandoned in his fighting purpen and which had been killed together with its own ideal for that purpose, knowingly and purposely, came out at the situation; Now the blind confidence of even the most fervent communist will have been shaken sufficiently. It is hardly imaginable that to any more persons left who look upon this man as a "hero" or as the "father of the German Democratic Party" or as the "great benefactor of the German Social Democracy".

The forces of the exiled German liberty movement, especially the German Social Democracy, have nothing whatsoever to do with this Austrian and European which fundamentally is but always destined to be, a TECHNICAL EXAMINATION WE CANNOT BELIEVE IN HIS PERSONAL IDEAS AND CONVICTIONS. Paul Engen evidently belongs to those people for whom political activity consists exclusively of speculative activity in the dark, wrestling for "real" power positions and unprincipled intrigues for influence. Such characters have never had the slightest idea of the mission of the German Social Democracy, of their aim for political, spiritual and economic liberty.

One thing is clear. His former history and this present example make it impossible for us to have confidence in him. Complacency and political adventures are not the suitable garb with "ten pennyworth" that for the reconstruction of a free German democratic Republic can be done.

... It is the person of Earl Frank and not the numbers of his so-called "group" against whom we must protest. We know very well that among the numbers of his "group" there are solid, decent and honest political men. Earl Frank has been weighed sanely - for over a year. He has been found to be too light.

**SECRET**

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John C. Wiley  
FROM: Colonel William J. Donovan

✓  
Dear John:

Thank you very much for the packet.

As I told you I think it does support the criticism of those who said that some of your men were improperly inquiring into the activities of S.I.

Please make further inquiry on that and correct it at once, and within the next few days I hope that you can get Poole and we can have a talk together.

William J. Donovan

**SECRET**

SECRET

Some 700 copies of material from pages which arrived while I was in Washington last time which I have not had time to call on him through. Nixon said he is going to get what he would like to have in back ultimately. He is not, however, sure that (the copy of the project presented to the State is) the only copy and I beg you to return it after you have studied it. Please also keep in mind that some of the material presented was, of course, formulated for army organization. It would be only to adjust it to O. S. S. conditions...

"It will take me a few days to formulate the specific name, about black stations in connection with our other projects. I may be able to send it on early next week...."

Colonel Donovan has all but decided that he does not want to use Hagen for the more ambitious projects which Hagen wants to play a part in organizing and carrying out. The Colonel feels that Hagen's efforts to obtain support from Minor Davis and the Army indicate a lack of discretion and a tendency toward political lobbying which he thinks runs ill for Hagen's usefulness in the operations which most interest him. I told Colonel Donovan that it appeared to be the case that Hagen might be useful in obtaining information and expert advice from the State, possibly in a consultative capacity, and asked him if he would oppose using Hagen even this way. He said he would have no objection to this. I asked the Colonel if he seemed to be fully satisfied that his more far-reaching ambitions were in view on the part of the S.S.A. is concerned, but the Colonel said he saw no reason to be so sure. He was continuing Hagen in whatever ways were possible, useful, and safe. I gave this on to you for any interest it may have.

Unless you would like us to do otherwise, I can continue to see them from time to time and encourage him to progress as with any information and ideas he has, at the same time making it clear to him from discouraging any conspiratorial hopes in any other direction. We do not know what you would prefer.

Office Saturday. Will be away tomorrow and Friday, but expect to be in the

TO: ~~Col. D. H. ...~~

Mr. Captain Hoover

More about  
Paul Hagen!



FROM: JOHN C. WILEY

## INTERVIEW MEMO

FROM: Philip Dutton

DATE: August 31, 1954

TO: Mr. Paolo

SUBJECT: More about Paul Hagen

During my visit in New York I had a talk with Mrs. Rado in Mr. O'Keefe's office during which she told me something of the latter activities of Paul Hagen, which though they may be somewhat outdated now, should be set down for the record. She herself has apparently made no report of this incident.

According to her story which she claims is wholly authentic, a young fellow by the name (or rather pseudonym) of Bill Woods had received an assignment from the Saturday Evening Post to go to Switzerland to do a series of articles. Woods got in touch with Hagen, apparently for letters of introduction to people in Switzerland, and Hagen went to work on him to persuade him to undertake a certain amount of underground work: i.e. to establish contact with certain people known to Hagen who are engaged in underground work. According to Mrs. Rado's story, Hagen gave Woods the most fantastic kind of assurances: e.g. that he could guarantee him airplane connection directly from Zurich to General Mihailovic, etc. Woods was apparently willing to take these assurances at their face value and to act on Hagen's behalf. At the last moment, however, just before the date set for his departure, his passport was cancelled by Mrs. Helen Shipley.

Mrs. Rado also said that she had heard that the Chicago Sun was about to send men into Switzerland and that these men, like Woods, were very likely to get in touch with Hagen. If there is any truth to this report or any danger involved, I imagine it would be easy enough to check through Fedor.

DN



*Hagen 6633*  
*W. Allen Dulles*  
*News Bureau*

July 18, 1942

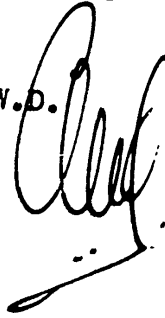
MEMORANDUM FOR: Col. Donovan  
FROM: Mr. Allen Dulles

Wallie Deuel has passed on to me a copy of his letter to you of July 17th with regard to Paul Hagen.

As you know we have been working on the Hagen situation for some weeks and have submitted with recommendations a detailed project to Washington. We are trying to get one of his men to Switzerland and another to Sweden. With our present passport restrictions and general State Department inhibitions, the problem is not an easy one and we have had to find American citizens who could fill the bill.

However, I want you to know that we are not neglecting Hagen and quite understand his impatience as that is a natural characteristic of a man of his make-up, and under present circumstances I think impatience is a virtue rather than a vice.

A.W.D.





COORDINATION OF INFORMATION

200 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

July 17, 1942.

Col. William J. Donovan  
Hotel St. Regis  
6th Avenue and 55th Street  
New York City.

Dear Colonel:

Our friend Paul Hagen is very much upset by what he thinks are unnecessary and time-consuming investigations now under way, and has written me at some length, and submitted several documents, which he thinks may clear up his position.

I am passing a complete set of these documents along to you and one to Allen Dulles, on the chance that they may be of some use. I have no way of knowing whether they are useful or not, but I thought it would be better to have too much information, if necessary, rather than not enough.

I have explained to Hagen that I am not in charge of this case, and that all I can do is pass on his material to those who are responsible for it. Hagen came to me about the matter only because it was to me he came first.

Sincerely,

*Wallace*  
Wallace R. Deuel

# AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

115 Madison Avenue

New York, N.Y.

Telephone - MUrray 2-1100

July 11, 1942

Mr. Wallace Russell  
Office of War Information  
270 Madison Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Russell:

More than six weeks have passed since you introduced me to G.D. There has been no progress since that time. Valuable time has been lost. The delay, to my best knowledge, is not any more due to a regular investigation, but to an unfortunate turn that the regular investigation has taken. Of course I may be wrong, it will be easy for you to find out. However, some of my friends have very recently been asked such questions, for example, about my "authenticity," about my credibility, which fact, unfortunately, makes it clear to me that again, as in former investigations, material against me has been presented to the investigating authority, which I know too well as a compilation of slandering stuff presented by a competitive group. To make it more clear, questions are asked which have been asked before on the basis of accusations contained in material circulated about me by Messrs. Grzesinski, Katz and Seger of the so-called German Labor Delegation. It will be easy for you to inquire, for instance, of Mr. Zimmerman of the Civil Service Commission or of Mr. Pope and other of the F.B.I. in New York, how much of their time they had to spend months ago in order to come through the maze of these accusations which are the product of a battle of Europe in America in which I and our group have tried not to participate, but in which the above-mentioned group has spent a good part of its energies, time and relations, in order to misinform American authorities and representative groups of Allied Nations in the country against us. The story is too boring to tell you. But again, as in previous cases, I will make an effort to get directly to the investigators to avoid further delays and, to be perfectly frank, also to get our point of view in these questions before the responsible authorities. I believe in direct methods.

One of the reasons, not well enough known to the authorities of this country, for the application of these methods is the lack of a recognized authority in the German movement itself. There is an interregnum. The old German Social Democratic party has no recognized center. It will have such a center again, only after the defeat of the Nazis when new movements come up. The German Labor Delegation, for instance, about which I will only say that it likes to speak in the name of the party, has no mandate at all from this former party. It is one group of emigrants who formerly belonged to the party, like several other groups. The only elected Executive

Executive Secretary  
Chairman

Miss Ann  
Secretary

Admission  
Secretary

Anna Rogers  
Executive Secretary

Paul Rogers  
Research Director

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert Smilow  
Marya Mamonoff  
Richard Stern Childs  
Emmanuel Elton  
Charles Green  
Helen Hall  
John Harting  
Mary Carter Jones  
Paul Kellogg  
Joseph P. Lash  
Alfred Baker Lewis  
James Leach  
Raphael Mahlin  
Lewis Mumford  
David F. Seltzer  
Norman Wolf  
Max Zaritsky

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Ruthie Calkin Brunner  
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Felix E. Edloff  
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John Levey Elliot  
Dorothy Canfield Fisher  
Christian Gauss  
Abraham L. Harris  
Lillian Horvath  
Franz Hostlering  
Quincy Howe  
Edward L. Israel  
Frank Kingdon  
Harry W. Laidler  
Max Lerner  
Robert Morn Lovett  
Thomas Mann  
William Allan Neilson  
Herman Reinig  
Florence Reizenstein  
Harry Scherman  
Joseph Schlenberg  
Paul T. Smith  
Bertha Peale Weyl  
Walter F. Wilson

Publishers of Inside Germany Reports and In Re: Germany

Committee, elected at the last legal conference of the party in 1933, was fallen apart. The majority of its members remained in Germany. A minority of about a dozen emigrated. Of this dozen, many important members died, the former Chairman, Otto Weis and the Treasurer. Several members are spread over Europe, two in Sweden, two in England. To my knowledge, five members of this former committee are in America, but they are not associated with the so-called German Labor Delegation. Three of these five members, for instance, in recognition of our activity, have become our close political friends. They are: Dr. Paul Hertz, 8817 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. George Dietrich, 28 Cornell St., Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Marie Juchacz, Seabrook Hotel, West Branch Iowa. The other two, Dr. Erich Rinner of the New School for Social Research and Siegfried Aufhauser of the Aufbau, are passive politically. There has never been a party conference, which might have elected a new committee. It is the mere fact that several former functionaries of the party have given themselves the name of German Labor Delegation and have adopted the custom of talking in the name of the party, that several people in this country take them as the party committee. One of the constitutional points of this group is their blanket endorsement of the party past, which they glorify without criticism. Another one is simply their age. There are no younger elements connected with this group. Our group, however, is built up of younger people, has had for years the closest contact to groups in the country and is, of course, critical of past mistakes. Nevertheless we have always offered friendly cooperation. Such cooperation does exist in London, where the Executive Committee members there participate in the so-called Union of German Socialist Organizations, in which our representatives participate equally. The New York group of Orzesinski, Seger and Katz has always rejected offers for such cooperation. I put it very mildly if I say they have chosen to try to blockade us in an unfair campaign for years. More recently, this has become a kind of obsessional drive. I think in such a situation, the only way for Americans to find out is to consult all parties and particularly those mandated authorities which do exist, namely the members of the last legally elected party Executive Committee, named above and Dr. Friedrich Adler (50 W. 106th St, N.Y.C.) the Master of the European Social Democratic Movement and until its collapse after the war started, the Secretary of the Labor and Socialist International.

I include with this letter three documents, first, a statement by Dr. Paul Hertz and Mr. George Dietrich to the Jewish Labor Committee, written in 1940 when the concentrated drive against us in this country started, secondly, a similar statement by Gustav Richter, at that time the Chairman of the Austrian Social Democratic Party (these documents are both copies, the originals must be in the files of the Jewish Labor Committee, but they can easily be verified by reference to the signers. Mr. Richter - Joseph Buttinger, Brookdale Farm, Pennington, N.J.), thirdly, a statement prepared by Paul Hertz concerning the answers to questions which were investigated in an informal court. When some members of the German Labor Delegation had slandered me continuously over a period of time I asked for the formation of such a court of investigation. The investigation did not come to an end, because our side in the court, after six months of meetings, found out that the chief slanderers would not appear to offer their evidence. Some of the questions asked by

The investigation being conducted at the present time is being handled by the Committee.

I hope that this information will help to accelerate the investigation. I personally would like very much now to have a chance to speak personally to Mr. Tylic and Mr. David Paul, whom I hope to convince in a direct discussion ~~that~~ that the accusations to which they have listened up till now are essentially unfounded. It might, however, interest them that a few weeks ago an extremely slanderous report about me was circulated in the office of the Jewish Labor Committee, which was reputed to have been the official statement of the Coordinator's Office.

I am sorry to have taken your valuable time with this unfortunate affair.

Sincerely yours,

*Paul Hagen*  
Paul Hagen

*PS. Our group does not ask for recognition  
but for facilities to do an important job.*

May 20, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. HUGH R. WILSON  
FROM: MR. ALLEN DULLES

**SECRET**

Referring to previous memoranda, Arthur Goldberg and I have had several talks with Paul Hagen and yesterday with him and the members of his group. The results of the proposals which they made to us are briefly summarized in the attached memoranda.

In view of the Colonel's personal interest in the matter, I suggest you discuss this with him. Paul Hagen is a revolutionary with fire in his eye and determination in his soul. He has many enemies, even outside of the Nazi camp, as is natural, in view of his past history, and he is not particularly favorably viewed by our Czech friends, for example, because he is interested in building a strong Germany, but one, of course, free from Nazi influence.

The enmities he has aroused do not particularly disturb me.

As you would expect from the man, his program is daring and obviously difficult of execution as long as we are tied down by scruples regarding issuance of passports, etc. Another difficulty is that I doubt whether we would have the cooperation of the British, as they are not particularly friendly to Hagen and probably would not help us in plans to get members of his group to either Sweden or France.

Personally, however, I should be quite willing, as a start, to examine into the possibilities of carrying out the program listed in paragraph numbered one. I have talked with Anna and she would pass anywhere as a secretary, and yet I gather from all I hear of her, that she has the capabilities of establishing contact with Hagen's group in Switzerland.

The question is as to whether we could get a passport issued to her in a fictitious name, possibly Anna Lloyd, her maiden name having been Anna Lloyd Caples. The name "Caples" is probably too well associated with that of Paul Hagen to be safe, particularly after Hagen's new book appears, of which she was the translator.

In view of the use of names in this memorandum, I am marking it to be opened by you personally and it should be, of course, handled with very great discretion.

A.W.D.



**SECRET**

May 29, 1942

To: Mr. Allen W. Dulles  
 From: Mr. Arthur J. Goldberg  
 Sub: Mr. Paul Hagen and the "New Beginning" Group

This memorandum covers the several meetings between Paul Hagen and Allen W. Dulles and Arthur J. Goldberg which were held during the last week and also a meeting with Hagen and several members of his group which took place on Thursday, May 28th.

In addition to Hagen, the following members of his "New Beginning" group were present at the last mentioned meeting:

Mr. Henry Ehrman  
 Miss Anna Caples (who is Mrs. Paul Hagen)  
 Miss Vera Eliasberg  
 Mr. Bernhard Tower

Mr. Hagen suggested the following plan to reestablish communications with the underground movement in Germany, Austria and France, and through this channel to obtain and communicate information to us:

1. Anna Caples, who is an American citizen, would be sent to Switzerland. Her passport would have to be issued under her maiden name, LLOYD, or a fictitious name, since the name of CAPLES is too much identified with that of HAGEN. Miss Caples could travel as a stenographer or secretary since she is equipped to do this type of work. In Switzerland she would be able to establish contact with reliable trade unionists and with other people known to the Hagen group who have contacts in and communication with Germany. Through these media Miss Caples would establish communication with underground groups inside of Germany.

2. Mr. Ehrman who, after having left Germany, lived for several years in France and left France about a year ago, would go to Unoccupied France. In order to go there he would have to have fictitious papers to be able to pass through Portugal and Spain and into France, or he would have to be dropped by



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May 29, 1942

Sub: Mr. Paul Hagen and the "New Beginning" Group

who  
parachute. In Unoccupied France Ehrman, is well known to many reliable trade unionists, would reestablish contact with them and in all probability would also go into Occupied France. There the Hagen group claims to have excellent contacts, including two members of the German Army whose work carries them from Occupied France to Germany and back. Ehrman also proposes to make arrangements to send certain members of the Hagen group in France into Germany as volunteers in the Labor Divisions which the Nazis are recruiting among French workmen so as to enable them to go inside Germany, reestablish contacts and make reports of what is going on inside Germany.

3. It is proposed to send Tower to Sweden. Tower, who is a German, lived in Norway and was vested with Norwegian citizenship for special services rendered to the Norwegian government. He will have to be provided with fictitious papers since he would be known under his name to the Swedish government for his activities in Norway. In Sweden Tower would perform a similar function as that to be performed by Miss Caples in Switzerland. In addition, he would probably go into Norway and reestablish direct communications with the underground groups there.

4. Hagen himself, if we can arrange for his reentry into the United States in the event his mission is successful and if we can give him appropriate papers, would go to Switzerland and, after reestablishing communications with his group through intermediaries and contacts in Switzerland, would go into Germany.

5. Miss Eliasberg would be the report center in the United States and for this purpose a small office would have to be set up here in New York.

6. Hagen also believes it would be helpful if an American businessman who is a member of the Board of Directors of the American Friends of German Freedom would likewise be sent to Switzerland. He could have a business cover since in his business operations there are some possible aspects which might logically



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Sub: Mr. Paul Hagen and the "New Beginning" Group May 29, 1948

lead him to Switzerland. This man would, without being identified with Miss Caples, help in reestablishing contacts in Switzerland. Hagen is to furnish us with the name of this man.

Mr. Hagen is to furnish us with short biographical sketches of the persons mentioned in this memorandum.

*Ag. Is*

Paul Hagen

In the early thirties in Berlin a group known as Neues Beginnen was formed by German and Austrian emigrants. Its stated purpose was to invigorate the German Social Movement by driving it to the left. Its object was to work within the established frames of the party.

The political theory of the group was set forth in a pamphlet published, after Hitler had come to power, in Czechoslovakia. The pamphlet, entitled "Neues Beginnen," demanded a return to a more pure and rigorous form of Marxism, and spoke in Leninist terms of an elite which would gradually transform the mass. It was signed by the name "Hiles." The author was, in fact, Willi Mueller, who has been known since as Karl Frank and Paul Hagen.

Hagen, as he is now referred to, made journeys during the thirties into the different countries which had given asylum to German political emigrants: besides Czechoslovakia he visited Switzerland, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and England. In each he formed valuable political contacts, adding considerable charm of manner to the traditional tactics of conspiracy. It seems, however, that he never intended to build up the Neues Beginnen into a numerous group. Afterwards he came to this country, where he took out American citizenship and married an American girl. Through contacts thus formed he

been a leading force in the Emergency League for Germany. He has successfully been able, it is said, to bring many of these followers into the country. He has been prominently associated also, with the League for Industrial Democracy and with the Friends of German Freedom. Such men as Frank Kingdon, Reinhold Niebuhr, and Prof. Paul Tillich have been his strong supporters.

The Neues Beginnen was active in France during the first phase of the war, and in England it has apparently gained some influence over propaganda to Germany. Paul Hagen is supposed to have been instrumental in getting one of his followers, Franz Hoellering, appointed to a responsible position in American German language broadcasting. Hoellering's membership in the Neues Beginnen group has been denied, but it is vouched for by sources too authoritative to be disregarded.

Paul Hagen and his followers are committed to a greater German Socialist Republic. Though several of them are Austrians they have opposed the re-creation of an independent Austria. Their influence, both here and England, is thought to have been in no small measure responsible for the widespread tendency to accept the Anschluss as an accomplished and irreversible fact.

Both the character of Paul Hagen and the nature of the Neues Beginnen group have been matters of violent controversy in this country.

Despite the distinction of a small number of American admirers, Hagen has been charged with being a Communist who worked from

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beginning to undermine German Socialism, and whose subsequent renunciation of the party and repeated professions of democracy have been part of strategy dictated from above. He has been accused not only of being a political adventurer but of having used palpable deceptions to impress Americans with the extent of his contacts with the anti-Nazi underground in Germany. He is said to have misused funds collected by the Friends of German Freedom. Such success as he has gained has been attributed to a facile charm and to a way with women.

The KEUES BEGINNEN, though looked on by a few as a vital and effective force in the German emigration, is generally acknowledged to be a group virtually unknown to the Socialists and workers of Germany, with pretensions to influence that are quite unfounded. It is condemned by some as being merely a device for supporting a handful of self-seeking emigrants; and by others as being a powerful minority which has pursued Communist tactics -- penetrating as many milieus as possible, adopting whatever line circumstances require -- so as to gain disproportionate control over propaganda to Germany and over refugee activities.

Some of these accusations are, necessarily, difficult to prove. It is significant, however, that when an impartial committee was established in 1940 to examine certain charges against Hagen, the investigation was concluded by Hagen in a manner which was not anxious to give too strong a light fixed upon him.